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IN REPLY  
REFER TO J-6

JAN 26 2001

**MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMMAND,  
CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE)**

**SUBJECT: Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) Operational Requirements Document  
(ORD) Submission**

The JTAV ORD submitted by the JTAV Program Manager is provided as a special interest major Information Technology Initiative document. This ORD meets the requirements of DoD 5000.2-R, CJCSI 3170.01A and CJCSI 6212.01B, and was staffed through the Services, Agencies, the Unified Commands, and the Joint Staff (JS) J6 for O-6 level review. All of the comments were addressed satisfactorily.

After the JS O-6 level review, the JTAV ORD was staffed through the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) for a Flag-level review. On November 14, 2000, the JS J6 certified the JTAV ORD as interoperable and recommended final approval pending incorporation of the Flag-level review comments. The Flag-level review comments were also addressed satisfactorily.

HENRY T. GLISSON  
Lieutenant General, USA  
Director

Attachment:  
JTAV ORD



**DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY**  
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8725 JOHN J. KINGMAN ROAD, SUITE 2533  
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IN REPLY  
REFER TO

*Good work!  
HTG  
1/26/01* EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

002346

MEMORANDUM FOR D

FROM:

J-6

Prepared by: D. McCloud/J-625/767-2189/January 10, 2001

SUBJECT:

Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) Operational Requirements Document (ORD) Submission for Approval

PURPOSE:

The subject memorandum is to submit the JTAV ORD to the Office of The Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence.

DISCUSSION:

- The JTAV ORD meets the requirements of DoD 5000.2-R, CJCSI 3170.01A, and CJCSI 6212.01B. The JTAV ORD was staffed through the Services, Agencies, the Unified Commands, and the Joint Staff (JS) J6 for O-6 level review. Comments were provided to the JTAV Program Management Office for action. All of the comments were addressed satisfactorily.
- After the O-6 level review, the JTAV ORD was staffed through the Joint Requirements Oversight Counsel (JROC) for a Flag-level review. On November 14, 2000, the JS J6 certified the JTAV ORD as interoperable and recommended final approval pending incorporation of the Flag-level review comments (TAB C). The Flag-level review comments were addressed satisfactorily.

RECOMMENDATION: D signs the memorandum at TAB A and the JTAV ORD Forward at TAB B.

COORDINATION: JS J6 See ORD Attachment 3 J-6 See TAB D J-62 See TAB E

Approved by: Joanne Arnette, Director, Information Operations, J-6





THE JOINT STAFF  
WASHINGTON, DC

Reply ZIP Code:  
20318-6000

November 14, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR DLA, ATTN: Ms Nancy Johnson

Subject: Stage II, J6 Interoperability Assessment of the Joint Total Asset Visibility Capability (JTAV), Operational Requirement Document (ORD)

1. In accordance with the references (Enclosure 1), a J6 interoperability assessment of the Milestone I ORD was conducted by the Joint Staff J6. (Enclosure 2). Based on the assessment of the above program, interoperability certification is granted. Attached are comments to be incorporated during ORD revision. (Enclosure 3). Comments should be incorporated into the ORD prior to approval by the Director, DLA, or his designated representative. The final approved ORD and approval letter shall be posted to the J6 assessment tool on the JCPAT not later than 15 days after approval. JTAV (as defined by this ORD) is not an ACAT IAM program and has not been declared to be JROC Special Interest.
2. According to Program Budget Decision No. 070C, the JTAV program goes into sustainment beginning in FY 2001. As the Global Combat Support System (GCSS) matures, Logistics information currently provided by JTAV will be acquired directly from authoritative source systems. While JTAV does not meet GCSS "TO BE" requirements, it must be maintained until all the Services and Agency GCSS capabilities are fielded under the following conditions:
  - The JTAV ORD documents the existing business process;
  - New customer requirements must be submitted through the JTAV Integrated Process Team for validation;
  - Ensure data contained in JTAV is current and accurate as defined by existing business processes;
  - Services and Agencies continue providing JTAV the required data to sustain the warfighter's logistics information requirements.
3. For coordination, contact CDR Mark Genung, USN at (703) 614-7004/DSN: 224-7004/email: [genungmd@js.pentagon.smil.mil](mailto:genungmd@js.pentagon.smil.mil), LTC Darryl Dean, USA at (703) 614-7787/DSN: 224-7787/email: [deandc@js.pentagon.smil.mil](mailto:deandc@js.pentagon.smil.mil), or CPT Robert Edmonson, USA at (703) 614-3864/DSN: 224-3864/email: [robert.edmonson@js.pentagon.smil.mil](mailto:robert.edmonson@js.pentagon.smil.mil).

*For*  
WILLIAM S. FEBUARY  
COL, USMC  
Chief, Technology and Architecture  
Division, J6  
*car jser*

Enclosures:

- (1) References
- (2) Coordination Points of Contact
- (3) Joint Staff J6/CINC/Agency Comments

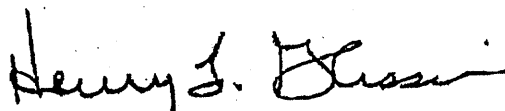
## FOREWARD

The Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) Office has put forth an outstanding effort in completing the JTAV Operational Requirements Document (ORD). The JTAV ORD has met the rigors of the Joint Requirement Oversight Council (JROC) review process. The JTAV Office incorporated feedback from the Services, Agencies, Joint Staff and the Unified Commands which resulted in a product that meets all requirements of DOD 5000.2-R, CJCSI 6212.01B and CJCSI 3170.01A.

The Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) program already provides EUCOM, CENTCOM, JFCOM, PACOM, Socom and SOUTHCOM with timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies. JTAV facilitates the capability of DOD applications such as, COP CSE, ALP, JL ACTD and DLA IDE to act upon that information to improve overall performance of critical Department of Defense logistics practices.

As a member of the Global Combat Support System (GCSS) Family-of-Systems, JTAV supports GCSS in the ability to capture essential data, transform it into usable information, and gain information superiority.

Per agreement with C3I, USD AT&L and DUSD(L) the Joint Staff J4 will validate any requirements beyond those identified in the JTAV ORD for execution by the JTAV program. Once approved and funded, the JTAV Acquisition Integrating Integrated Products Team (IIPT) will amend the JTAV ORD and identify the resources and schedule for any new requirement(s).



HENRY T. GLISSON  
Lieutenant General, USA  
Director

**DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY**



# **Operational Requirements Document**

**For**

**Joint Total Asset Visibility  
(JTAV)**

**December 8, 2000**

December 8, 2000

## FOREWARD

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HENRY T. GLISSON  
Lieutenant General, USA  
Director

## **Executive Summary**

Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) emerged from the lessons learned coming out of the Gulf War. Soon after, the JTAV Office was established. The program developed a rapid prototype to fix the lack of logistics visibility in support of a limited war in the European Theater. Fielded within four months, it gained popularity among the Joint Task Force users. The users' demands for expansion of data sources and functionality ensued. JTAV was fielded to all Combatant Commanders-in-Chief. JTAV provided visibility of ammunition, blood, equipage, fuel, repair parts, subsistence and personnel. The Joint Requirements Office, JS J4, identified JTAV as a member of the Global Combat Support System Family-of-Systems supporting Global Command and Control System. The Joint Requirements Oversight Council has approved this document.

**December 8, 2000**

**REVISION HISTORY**

<b>REVISION</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>CHANGE AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL</b>
Integration of initial O-6 level review accepted comments	8 June 2000	N. Johnson Director, JTAV	COL D. Labin
Integration of second O-6 level review accepted comments	22 September 2000	COL S. Frazier Director, JTAV	R. Hammond
Integration of Flag-level review accepted comments	6 December 2000	COL S. Frazier Director, JTAV	R. Hammond

## PREFACE

The Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) Program began as a rapid-prototype to fix recognized logistics deficiencies during Desert Storm. Leaders and managers could not adequately assess the scope of materiel situations: they could not find, redirect, redistribute, intelligently procure or accurately track movement of assets, without visibility. Movement of personnel, ordnance, equipage and materiel destined for a hot Area of Responsibility (AOR) was not traceable without significant staff labor, probing organizations far and wide via phone, fax and message traffic. Container vans arrived in ports, frequently without paper documentation, and could not be disbursed to intended recipients. Personnel arrived with little or no advance notice, severely taxing housing and feeding facilities capabilities as well as onward transportation. In many cases, massive inventory efforts and realignment of assets were undertaken with only temporal results. It was thought that an asset visibility process with automated identification technology insertion would solve many of these problems. A JTAV capability could be used to solve many issues. Lateral support alternatives might be affected on site. Planners needed essential information to build response packages, and visibility of critical assets was in great demand. Commander-in-Chiefs (CINC's) and subordinate staffs demanded visibility of personnel and assets in their AOR. In the five years since inception, the scope and nature of the JTAV program has expanded from a single theater to a global visibility. Improved hardware, techniques and new information technology (IT) have been incorporated in a gradual modernization process. The benefits of shared, corporate data have been demonstrated by an innumerable variety of real-world vignettes. This program, accessing Service/Agency/commercial databases, integrating information via a tailored mediation processes necessary to accommodate diverse hardware, software, Service/user jargons, communication protocols and rafts of institutional uniqueness, brings together valuable information. JTAV expanded on these working concepts to feed needed decision support tools and tailorable logistics situational awareness monitors, thereby automating previous manually intensive processes. Interactive processes will continue to evolve.

As a member of the Global Combat Support System (GCSS) Family of Systems (FoS) in the "TO BE" systems environment, JTAV must access high quality data from corporate data stores or the authoritative source systems. It partially supported 57 CINC requirements, listed in reference (a) and 24 Universal Joint

**December 8, 2000**

Task List (UJTL) tasks at strategic national, strategic theater, operational and tactical levels listed in reference (b). JTAV was a major component of information dominance, integral to full spectrum dominance: the essence of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) for the warrior. The technical infrastructure, incrementally developed, used scaleable data segments to accommodate communication pipe limitations so that data can get to field units with limited access to the Internet, NIPRNET or SIPRNET. JTAV directly supported GCSS and thereby indirectly supports Global Command and Control System (GCCS), fulfilling essential information requirements in reference (c) for the Combat Support Data Environment (CSDE). JTAV should be vigorously pursued until its inherent benefits can be fully realized or superseded by a superior concept.

This ORD documents JTAV's extant system and processes, contributing source data available today and known successor systems, information exchange, and performance parameters to satisfy DoD system acquisition regulations, Government Accounting Office (GAO) and DoD Inspector General (DoDIG) interests and Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics (DUSD(L)) direction.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Executive Summary .....	ii
Revision History .....	iii
Preface .....	iv
Table of Contents .....	vi
 1. General Description of Operational Capability .....	 1
a. Mission Need.....	1
b. Mission Area.....	4
c. Type Of System Proposed.....	4
d. Mission Performance.....	6
e. Operational Concept.....	6
f. Support Concept.....	10
g. Benefits of Evolutionary Acquisition.....	10
 1. 2. Threat.....	 11
a. Threat Engagement.....	11
b. Threat to be Countered.....	12
c. Projected Threat Environment.....	15
 3. Shortcomings of Existing Systems and C4ISR Architectures.....	 16
a. Shortcomings of Existing Systems.....	16
b. Shortcomings of Existing C4ISR Architectures.....	17
c. Significance of Shortcomings.....	17
 4. Capabilities Required .....	 20
a. Capabilities Overview.....	20
b. Logistics and Personnel Joint Asset Visibility Requirements.....	22
c. System Performance Requirements.....	25
d. Bandwidth Baseline.....	27
e. Information Exchange Requirements.....	28
f. Logistics and Readiness.....	28
g. Other System Characteristics.....	30

5.	Program Support .....	31
a.	Maintenance Planning.....	31
b.	Support Equipment.....	32
c.	Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence (C4I)/ Standardization, Interoperability and Commonality .....	32
d.	Human Systems Integration.....	35
e.	Training Concept.....	35
f.	Other Logistics and Facilities Considerations....	36
g.	Transportation and Basing.....	36
h.	Geospatial Information and Services.....	36
i.	Natural Environmental Support.....	37
6.	Force Structure .....	37
7.	Schedule .....	38
8.	Program Affordability .....	40
9.	Glossary	
	Part I - Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	41
	Part II - Distribution List.....	44
10.	Tables	
A.	ORD KPP Summary.....	66
B.	Consolidated IER Matrix.....	67
C.	IER Matrix.....	68
11.	Appendices	
A.	References.....	A-1
B.	Distribution List.....	B-1
C.	List of ORD Supporting Analyses and CorrespondenceC-1	
D.	GCSS and JTAV Crosswalk (IER, KPP and OV).....	D-1
E.	KPP derivation from IER and OV/SV.....	E-1

## 1. General Description of Operational Capability

### a. Mission Need.

(1) This Operational Requirements Document (ORD) outlines the requirements for the JTAV capability in reference (d), the Defense Total Asset Visibility Implementation Plan, as approved by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology). References (e) through (j) were used as the primary guides in the development and analysis to generate this document. The JTAV ORD conforms to joint C4I policy and doctrine, Secret and Below Interoperability (SABI) and Defense IT Security Certification and Accreditation Process (DITSCAP) security doctrine, technical architectural integrity doctrine, and interoperability standards. This includes a cross walk from JTAV tasking to the Uniform Joint Task List (UJTL) and sponsoring Capstone Requirements Document, revealing a significant match at strategic, national and theater levels interests. It is a capability that brings together DoD manpower and logistics systems data fused into consolidated commodity pictures for use by a wide range of users. This includes Commanders-in-Chief, Joint Task Force Commanders, subordinate staffs involved in planning and execution of military objectives, military services and DoD components. JTAV provides a broad range of asset information to assist users with developing alternatives for readiness issues. Data amassed from service/agency provided feeds to Regional CINC Data Marts or data acquired using Open Systems Architecture (OSA) processes. This process uses an open systems approach employed to probe authoritative data sources furnishing timely and accurate information on location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment and supplies. JTAV includes hardware suites and software applications commonly referred to as JTAV and two additional capabilities developed and managed by the JTAV Office; the personnel module, formerly Joint Personnel Asset Visibility (JPAV) and the National Level Ammunition Capability (NLAC).

(2) The Department of Defense (DoD) logistics business processes, personnel business processes and joint deployments, require worldwide visibility of in-storage, in-process, and in-transit assets and personnel. This includes all categories of materiel and personnel at each site including mobile vehicles and vessels in the continental United States and all theaters of operation. For certain commodities, where routine dependence on commercial inventories is normal practice, visibility of assets available in the commercial marketplace is needed. Without this

visibility, redundant materiel orders, inaccurate personnel accounting, and a general lack of confidence in the dependability of the logistics and personnel pipelines will continue to plague DoD. Numerous DoD deployments' after-action reports and General Accounting Office (GAO) reports have documented and validated the need for such visibility. Every major operation since the Vietnam conflict has highlighted the requirement for enhanced visibility of materiel and personnel assets whether in-storage, in-transit, or in-process (maintenance or procurement). This deficiency degrades readiness by inhibiting the efficient use of resources, reduces a commander's ability to assess courses of action (COA) during planning and monitor execution of operations, and contributes to redundant or unnecessary procurement actions and excessive inventories. The deficiency may further divert scarce resources from other competing requirements. Estimates made in the aftermath of Desert Storm substantiates that better asset visibility would have saved DoD over \$2 billion during that operation. The JTAV mission is to blend data from appropriate authoritative data source systems and display that information in useful views of assets across DoD, supporting agencies, and commercial repositories. Appendix A provides a list of the supporting documents that were used in preparation of the JTAV ORD. To ensure that all joint asset visibility requirements are met, the JTAV ORD has been distributed via the Joint Requirements Oversight Council approval process to the appropriate organizations identified in Appendix B.

(3) As a Core System of GCSS, references (c) and (k), the GCSS CRD and the GCSS Strategic Plan 2000-2003, designate JTAV as a member of the GCSS FoS and potential source of accessing and retrieving logistics and personnel data/information to meet joint asset visibility requirements. JTAV will directly or indirectly support a major portion of documented CINC requirements. JTAV's functions will support all three GCSS operational elements:

- (a) Joint Warfighting,
- (b) Force Preparedness
- (3) Life Cycle Management.

(4) JTAV also supports three of four GCSS functional goals:

December 8, 2000

(a) Provides an integrated, interoperable, multi-dimensional view of combat support battle space assets to the GCCS Common Operational Picture (COP).

(b) Cuts across stovepipe systems maximizing command and control (C2) of the logistics and personnel pipelines. All data is corporate and accessible.

(c) Provides all authorized users single box global access to corporate data.

(5) JTAV is specifically identified to provide support to GCSS in the approved GCSS Mission Needs Statement (MNS) (10 Sept 97), reference (1). The GCSS MNS includes the following justification:

*"This Mission Need Statement (MNS) responds to the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), FY 1999-2003, Section IID, "Preparing Now for the Future - Transforming DOD." The following guidance is extracted from the DPG:*

*"Joint Vision 2010 embraces information superiority and the technological advances that will transform traditional warfighting via new operational concepts . . . [and] will lead U.S. forces to increased jointness and military effectiveness. . . . Focused logistics integrates information superiority and technological innovations to develop state-of-the-art logistics practices and doctrine. Initiatives such as Joint Total Asset Visibility and the Global Combat Support System will provide . . . information systems for leaner, more responsive logistics."*

(6) JTAV is a standalone capability. This was in response to recommendations made in after action reports from recent deployments regarding interoperability and asset visibility shortcomings. A primary discrepancy was the inability of a deployed CINC and Joint Task Force (JTF) commanders to view their logistics and personnel assets across the battlefield and theater.

(a) On April 30, 1992, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics) approved the DoD Total Asset Visibility (TAV) Plan to: "improve some long standing deficiencies in how the DoD logistics system collects, reports and acts upon asset information."

(b) In September 1994, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics (DUSD (L)) formed a TAV Joint Task Force

December 8, 2000

(JTF) to develop a clear and comprehensive plan for implementing and integrating a TAV capability throughout DoD.

(c) The TAV JTF produced the Defense Total Asset Visibility (DTAV) Implementation Plan dated 23 May 1995, which documented a mission area analysis and validated the requirement for the TAV initiative.

(d) In the Focused Logistics (FL) Roadmap, JTAV's capabilities "make this joint logistics management possible."

(e) JTAV's supports 57 CINC requirements and functionality maps directly 24 Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) tasks at the Strategic National, Strategic Theater, Operational and Tactical levels.

(f) The CINC's have recognized that transforming data into information and knowledge is necessary to meet the inherent challenges the DoD faces in a global/universal-operating environment.

**b. Mission Area.** The JTAV mission is to ensure the required level of asset and manpower visibility is provided to the CINCs, including subordinate JTF Commanders, the Services and DoD Activities.

**c. Type of System Proposed.**

(1) JTAV will be a joint logistics environment integrating logistics and Personnel information from DoD, commercial and coalition source data providers in a classified and unclassified mode. The objective is to provide a robust, flexible and joint asset visibility capability. JTAV will allow commanders and logistics personnel at every level to access logistics data from dozens of Service, Agency, commercial and coalition systems through a single, web-based interface. JTAV's capability will enable users to focus on answers and make time sensitive decisions, rather than accessing, probing, amassing, and organizing data from a host of legacy systems applications. JTAV will provide a mission critical function to the warfighter and decision-maker.

(2) JTAV's environment will be developed and fielded/deployed incrementally. JTAV will develop a server suite located at a development facility and deployed operational server suites on a geographical basis under the operational control of the joint command. JTAV server suites will be

**December 8, 2000**

comprised of two separate servers that will operate in the classified and unclassified environment. JTAV will use existing Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) communication infrastructure Unclassified but sensitive Internet Protocol Network/Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET/SIPRNET) to exchange information between source data providers and JTAV users. New releases developed and tested at the development facility will be incrementally released to each deployed site.

(3) Access to JTAV application and data will require a Personal Computer, a standard workstation, with Internet/NIPRNET/SIPRNET access and a browser (Netscape 4.6 or better, with 128-bit encryption). JTAV will also accommodate MS Internet Explorer 4.0 or better, with 128-bit encryption. The data retrieved via JTAV query passes through JTAV Server and on to the requesting user. Data received at the PC may be view or loaded into a variety of document processors like Word, Excel, or other similar file formats. JTAV users will use their Service/Agency provided workstation and dial-up, Local Area Network (LAN), Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) or Wide Area Network (WAN) system to access the JTAV server suite in their geographic location via the Internet/NIPRNET/SIPRNET.

(4) JTAV will be designed to provide joint visibility of Service, Agency, commercial, and coalition in-storage, in-process, in-transit and personnel assets. This asset visibility will consist of retail and wholesale stocks, items on requisition, pre-positioned/war reserve stocks, unit equipment, retrograde and assets within the maintenance process, assets in procurement, in-transit visibility of cargo, supplies, bulk fuel, munitions, equipment, units, skills and personnel. JTAV will be designed as a read-only capability. Information in the JTAV database is, and will be, provided to various decision support tools such as Joint Logistics Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (JL ACTD), Integrated Consumable Item Support (ICIS), COP Combat Support Enabled, the Joint Personnel Status Report (JPERSTAT) and others as required. Current or new business processes will dictate how users can use JTAV's information to initiate logistics and personnel actions. Collaborative communication will be built into the JTAV application. This feature will enhance staff coordination by being able to develop alternative courses of action based on visible assets during deliberate and crisis action planning scenarios and responses.

(5) This capability will integrate strategic, operational, and tactical levels of supply, medical, personnel, transportation, engineering, maintenance, and other Combat Service Support (CSS) applications to allow war fighters to make logistics and manpower informed decisions for deployment, sustainment and cross or lateral support of combat forces in the battle space. JTAV's strength is its applicability to all military operations and the entire support structure, from the national industrial infrastructure into the theater of operations. JTAV's mission critical requirement of joint asset visibility for the warfighter and decision-maker is clearly delineated in the DoD GCSS CRD.

**d. Mission Performance.**

(1) DoD Regulation 4140-R, 'DoD Materiel Management Regulation', May 1998, reference (m), states, in part, Total Asset Visibility (TAV) "shall provide timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies." Unlike the myriad of emerging Service TAV applications, JTAV provides visibility information in an integrated joint picture for the CINC/JTF warfighter.

(2) The GCSS CRD identifies requirements that JTAV will support:

(a) Visibility of all assets in-transit, in-storage, and in-process.

(b) Drill-down capability to determine specific information requirements of items in-transit, in-storage and in-process.

(3) CINC and JTF Personnel Asset Visibility Functional Requirements Document, reference (n), identifies the requirements that JPAV will support:

(a) Visibility of personnel in-transit, in-garrison (both at home and deployed location), and during deployment.

(b) Visibility of personnel asset skills, units, and demographic data.

(c) Production of the JPERSTAT.



**e. Operational Concept.**

(1) JTAV is designed to be adaptable to be used in a wide variety of operational environments. A user may interface JTAV through any PC with 128-bit encryption using Internet/NIPRNET/SIPRNET access. That access can be accomplished in a wide variety of communications media on the unclassified side. For users who need JTAV data but are in locations that do not have internet access, the regional help desks at each CINC can, if necessary, run queries for users and relay the results. Query/responses have been successfully demonstrated between small ships at sea with limited bandwidth communicating via commercial Inmarsat (satellites) and Streamlined Automated Logistics Transmission System (SALTS) central located in Naval Inventory Control Point (NAVICP) Philadelphia. End times ranged from two to five minutes.

(2) This capability implements the joint asset visibility component of information fusion, a tenet of FL, one of four cornerstone operational concepts in Joint Vision 2020. JTAV synergistically supports at least two FL Desired Operational Capabilities (DOC) expressed in the Joint Vision Implementation Master Plan (Dec 98):

(a) FL-01: Provide Unimpeded Access to Operational and Logistics Information for All Who Need It

(b) FL-04: Provide Timely and Accurate Enhanced Asset Visibility, Control, and Management

(3) JTAV will provide visibility of all service/agency assets in a fused, joint picture for CINC, JTF, and component staffs in peacetime, during Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW), and in all events supporting war fighting from limited, to full scale conflicts. JTAV will support life cycle management and wholesale item managers with an enhanced, fuller spectrum asset display made available by including retail, wholesale, war reserve and a variety of special pocket of asset not previously brought together in an integrated picture. The basic JTAV operating concept is straightforward and designed to support current and future warfare operating jointly or as a member of a multi-national coalition. JTAV will support this type of warfare by integrating logistics and personnel data extracted from the Services, Agencies, and CINC's to provide an integrated, global picture of assets in Service and DoD Agency-held active inventories in storage, stock piles in transit and in process.

**December 8, 2000**

(4) As a core system of GCSS, JTAV will support the GCSS CRD operational concept of providing CINC/JTF commanders combat support situational awareness via an integrated real-time view of the battle space provided by the COP. JTAV is currently operational within the Combatant CINC's and is providing CINC users with read-only access to joint logistics information.

(5) JTAV will retrieve data from an organization's corporate data environment or if necessary the source data system and display a fused and aggregated view on the location, quantities, and condition of inventories, location of in-transit assets (materiel, units and personnel), and the status of assets in maintenance or procurement. To do this JTAV requires access to Service component and DoD Agency migration and legacy system data bases. Service or Agency source systems are accessed in several ways: by pulling data from a source system; by receiving data pushed from a source system; or by reaching back through use of direct access link, stored procedures, or various mediation technologies. The mechanisms selected for access to each data source are determined on a case by case basis by agreement with the data system owners/managers and JTAV developers. JTAV's internal data dictionary and software eliminate a need for the user to know the source of the data, only that type of data required. The JTAV software will determine the correct sources to answer a user's query by accessing those systems for requested information.

(6) The regional servers at each CINC currently comprise the JTAV In-Theater (JTAV-IT) or deployed operational architecture (OA). There are duplicate servers for the NIPRNET and with one additional server for the SIPRNET, and data is moved from low to high through a DISA approved electronic guard system or tape. Secure guard transmission methods used by the JTAV Servers must undergo National Security Agency (NSA) testing before installation on the servers. Most users will be assigned a user ID and password for a CINC server geographical region of interest, which provides a mix of limited global and theater specific view of data for that CINC. At the current time, there is no operational capability within JTAV to provide a joint global asset visibility picture. A joint global picture can be aggregated by individually polling each CINC server. In the event of significant disruption of the JTAV-IT servers, separate Continuity of Operation Plans have been developed for each CINC JTAV-IT server suite. To enhance the JTAV OA, the JTAV Office is developing an open-system architecture using various mediation technologies to provide a joint global asset

visibility capability.

(7) To provide a true, global system, the JTAV Office is working toward a modernized, yet defined "open system environment" (OSE). The JTAV OSE will utilize a combination of data warehousing and data reach-back techniques in concert with two types of servers: regional and global. Dual mode servers continue to be necessary while and until mediation technologies mature to the extent that probing these disparate databases will return data in to an integrated view.

(8) Upon approval by the CINC J-6, regional servers will provide the users with access to joint logistics and personnel data that is pertinent to their AOR. Access to this data will be provided through the CINC JTAV Site Help Desk and local security requirements.

(9) A global server will provide access to a worldview of data when data beyond a geographic region is required.

(10) Through these linked servers, JTAV will provide a truly global picture through a single log-on.

(11) Developing a common information picture for joint assets required negotiating a set of data descriptions to reduce the number of unique terms used in service developed systems. Acceptable data elements are used in the JTAV process.

(a) The JTAV Office has worked with the Services and DoD Agencies to develop a data sharing process to gain access to their logistics and personnel source data systems.

(b) Efficiencies are gained by having JTAV act as a single data broker for joint asset visibility information.

(c) Data is made available to all Services, Agencies, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), DUSD (L) staffs, and also consenting and/or sanctioned coalition forces.

(d) JTAV will significantly reduce redundant efforts to develop and maintain numerous interfaces to different systems for the same data.

(12) Based upon CINC, Services, and Agency (C/S/A) asset management visibility requirements, the JTAV Office will add to or refine its Information Exchange Requirements (IER) model to provide data sources that meet evolving, specific asset

visibility requirements. The JTAV Office will formally coordinate with the data provider by establishing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Following the signing of the MOA, the JTAV office will develop a Data Sharing Request (DSR) which will be coordinated with the authoritative source data manager(s). The JTAV Office and source data manager(s) will conduct face-to-face coordination meetings to work through issues and develop jointly acceptable Data Sharing Specifications (DSS(s)) or an interface requirements design document. The DSS will delineate the technical approach, roles, responsibilities and timelines for gaining access to appropriate data sources.

**f. Support Concept.**

(1) In order to maintain equivalent capabilities at each CINC, centralized management is preferred. The JTAV Office is responsible for the development, maintenance, and advancement of the JTAV capability. The JTAV capability deployed at each CINC will be supported by an on-site support staff that provides training, help desk support, functional and administrative support, i.e. assigning user ID and passwords, keeping statistics, database administration, data retrieval, etc. The JTAV Office will fund the on-site support staff located at the CINCs. JTF commanders will work with the appropriate CINC J6 to gain access to JTAV to include the above-mentioned support. JTAV Maintenance of the servers will be done through commercial contract. Software upgrades are centrally managed and controlled by the JTAV Office. Being a web-based application, JTAV eliminates the need for software manufacturing, distribution and loading on user's systems. All users with Internet/NIPRNET/SIPRNET capabilities will have full access to enhancements and upgrades when they log on. Communications bandwidth will be addressed in paragraph 4 below.

(2) JTAV fully supports the DoD's C4I Support Plan (C4ISP) concept. JTAV has identified Level of Information System Interoperability Standards from the C4I Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) architecture as part of the interoperability KPP. As a Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) Common Operating Environment (COE) and Joint Technical Architecture (JTA) compliant application per reference (o), JTAV provides asset data to decision support tools and other applications that merge other C4ISR data into useable information. Under its implied mission for data brokerage, JTAV will negotiate with the Services and Agencies to gain access to and provide, through JTAV, joint asset visibility data that

meets the information requirements of these applications and tools.

**g. Benefits of Evolutionary Acquisition.**

(1) The incremental development that JTAV follows allows development and fielding of an initial capability followed by technological insertions as appropriate tools and methodologies emerge. This engenders flexibility to take advantage of better technologies, respond to changing DoD management policies, and incorporate additional functionality. JTAV can then reprioritize the development effort to meet the customers needs. This includes such evolutionary developments as the Joint Personnel Asset Visibility (JPAV), National Level Ammunition Capability (NLAC), and adaptation of JTAV to emerging GCSS and Integrated Data Environment (IDE) requirements.

(2) JTAV has developed a sustainable baseline capability that provides asset visibility to the CINC and JTF commanders. This capability is widely supported as evidenced by its appearance on every CINC Integrated Priority List (IPL). However, JTAV has requirements to provide more functionality. The JTAV Office has received additional tasks, enhancements, and data source requests that can support these requirements. By developing incrementally, JTAV can best leverage the available funds to maximize the capability provided for the investment.

**2. Threat**

**a. Threat Engagement.**

(1) JTAV embraces the Information Superiority enabling concept as articulated in the Joint Vision 2020, reference (p). The JTAV capability provides logistics and personnel automated information systems (AIS) services: it is not intended to engage threats. Security measures are thus defensive in nature, with the primary objective being to ensure JTAV is survivable and provides sustained, responsive support to the warfighter even when threats are encountered. Nevertheless, JTAV shall not unilaterally incorporate offensive capabilities, but act only in concert with the overall DoD information warfare operational strategy.

(2) JTAV faces a variety of threats during peace and war. Threats include physical damage or destruction by accident, abuse, conventional weapons, nuclear, biological and

chemical (NBC) weapons, electromagnetic pulse weapons, radio frequency interference, and environmental extremes. Computer viruses may contaminate, destroy, or manipulate the software or data. JTAV also faces the possibility of intrusion or denial of service for hostile purposes. The telecommunications structure supporting JTAV is susceptible to many of the same threats. In addition to actions intended to cause damage, JTAV is a potential target for deception whereby information is altered in order to mislead. Finally, the system must contend with the possibility of inadvertent disclosure, corruption, or destruction of information through human action or inaction or through system malfunction.

**b. Threat to be Countered.**

(1) The authorized user is currently acknowledged as the greatest single threat to computer systems, whether acting for vengeful purposes, or as an agent of a foreign group or intelligence service. The interconnected nature of networked information systems multiplies the potential for damage in all areas of Defense IT. The design of JTAV requires extensive interdependence and trusted relationships among systems and databases. It is essential that access to these systems by maintainers, programmers, and standard users is expressly monitored.

(2) Potential threats to JTAV arise from several sources. The first three threat sources are considered the preponderant of the threat to systems.

(a) Human error;

(b) Hardware or software failures, natural disasters, environmental malfunctions and communication denial;

(c) Authorized users improperly using JTAV to include information misuse, disregard for security procedures, and failure to respond to emergency conditions; and

(d) Unauthorized individual penetration of JTAV site/servers/applications/data obtaining access to the system through improper means either to commit espionage, sabotage or vandalism.

(3) The following paragraphs describe inherent threats to the JTAV system as defined by references (q), (r) and (t).

(a) Design Flaws: Design flaws involve both inadvertent and intentional errors in the hardware and software that result in undesirable events (e.g., system crash). Design flaws may be perpetrated through poor engineering practices or from malicious introduction of errors and/or code that could result in denial of service conditions.

(b) Component Failure: Component failure involves surreptitious malfunctions in the hardware, software, or media that are not precipitated through design flaws. Component failures could be manifested from faulty equipment, unanticipated system events, or environmental effects, and could result in denial of service conditions.

(c) Browsing: Browsing involves attempts by a user or intruder to access information to which read access is not authorized or intended. Browsing includes the threat of inadvertent access to sensitive information by users and non-users.

(d) Misuse: Misuse involves the use of processing or communication services for other than official or authorized purposes. Misuse includes the threats of inadvertent or intentional execution of malicious functions, performance of undesirable functions, and general perpetration of errors of commission, omission, and oversight.

(e) Penetration: Penetration involves attacks by unauthorized persons in an attempt to gain access by defeating the JTAV In-Theater's security mechanisms. Penetration often occurs in conjunction with browsing and misuse.

(f) Eavesdropping: Eavesdropping involves passive surveillance of communications channels to illicitly gain access to user identification, passwords, or information transmitted over those channels. Eavesdropping may be perpetrated through physical, electrical, and radio frequency taps into the communications channel.

(g) Active Wiretapping: Active wiretapping involves active surveillance of communications channels with the intent to illicitly modify information transmitted over those channels. Active wiretapping may be perpetrated through physical, electrical, and radio-frequency taps into the communications channel. This is a particularly significant threat when a common communications media, such as the internet, is used.

(h) Traffic Analysis: Traffic analysis is the passive collection, analysis, and interpretation of communications patterns to infer operational and logistics-related information. Traffic analysis may be perpetrated using the same techniques as eavesdropping.

(i) Unauthorized Initiation of Connections: Unauthorized initiation of connections involves attacks wherein an intruder attempts to establish a communications connection via a false identity or through the replay of a previous, legitimate initiation sequence. This threat includes spoofing and masquerading attempts.

(j) Unauthorized Data Modification: Unauthorized data modification involves attempts to modify information while it is being transmitted over a communications channel or while it resides on the system.

(k) Unauthorized Data Deletion: Unauthorized data deletion involves attempts to delete information while it is being transmitted over a communications channel or while it resides on the system.

(l) Unauthorized Data Reordering/Insertion: Unauthorized data reordering involves attempts to reorder information while it is being transmitted over a communications channel. Unauthorized data insertion involves attempts to insert false information while it is being transmitted over a communications channel.

(m) Unauthorized Data Duplication: Unauthorized data duplication involves attempts to duplicate information while it is being transmitted over a communications channel.

(n) Unauthorized Data Disclosure: Unauthorized data disclosure concerns the intentional or inadvertent disclosure of sensitive/classified information and data to unauthorized personnel. Such an incident may include merely viewing an output screen, theft of an output report, or unauthorized copying of sensitive records in hard copy or electronic form.

(o) Environmental Hazards: Environmental hazards include all forms of environmental effects (e.g., fire, smoke damage, water damage, excessive dust, heat, or humidity), or other circumstances.

(p) Civil Disorder: An insurrection caused by



civilians, generally in the form of riots, looting, fire, or widespread vandalism.

(q) Tampering: Tampering involves attacks to physical and logical components (i.e., hardware, software, and media). This threat assumes that an intruder has physical or electrical access to JTAV components and their internal structures (e.g., processor boards and software modules).

(r) Damage: Damage involves attacks against JTAV components (e.g., hardware, distribution system, media, and software) to destroy the component or render it useless. Damage could be perpetrated either inadvertently or intentionally using physical or environmental means (e.g., fire or water exposure), or in conjunction with system penetration.

(s) Substitution: Substitution involves introducing unauthorized, potentially malicious components to intercept communications, generate incorrect or misleading information, masquerade as a legitimate component, or perform other undesirable functions.

(t) Theft: Theft is the unauthorized removal of JTAV resources and data.

(u) Probing: Probing involves attacks on the internals of JTAV components to reveal sensitive information contained within the components or to explore the details of sensitive technology.

**c. Projected Threat Environment.**

(1) Existing foreign Information Operations (IO) programs have been assessed to be in development and highly covert. The immediate threat is thought to be limited, but will increase substantially over the next five to ten years. The threat of cyber terrorism probably will increase substantially over this same time period. Over the next two decades, nations will increase emphasis on Information Warfare (IW) offensive and defensive strategies, doctrine, and measures, resulting in an increased IW threat to U.S. interests from other states, both friendly and hostile. The military decision-maker and his/her database will be a prime target. (See Global Information Warfare Trends Through 2015 (U), Nov 1996, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Background for Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR.)) Information warfare threats during crisis include human intelligence, psychological operations, signal intelligence, and

jamming and deception in accordance with DIA document DI-2720-2-97, "The Information Warfare Threat to the Global Command and Control System (GCCS)." Additional system threats can be found in NAIC-1574-0210-98, "Information Warfare Threats to AIS Threat Environment Description (TED)." Logistics information is of significant military value to adversaries in both peace and war. JTAV's ability to integrate data at high levels makes data aggregation a concern for IA and counter IW staffs.

(2) JTAV will provide the warfighter with access to trusted sensitive but unclassified and classified logistics and personnel information among command echelons in a continuous, timely, and secure manner. JTAV supports the DoD efforts in IA. Users are validated by their applications for user IDs and passwords, which supports authentication. As DoD develops and employs security enhancements such as Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), MLS, and other means to enhance IA, JTAV will incorporate those technologies. The data access process using approved agreements and DSSs for access to sourced data systems supports non-repudiation. JTAV's network of servers supports availability. However, the open system environment (OSE) with reach-back access to global information will enhance timeliness of information further. Because systems will be operating at multiple security levels, the need to selectively move key information across the security barrier between unclassified and classified systems is clear. System architecture and development includes network security engineering planning, with security measures applied to integrate facilities, procedures, and equipment. The JTAV Office and the CINC J6's will be responsible for JTAV security. Security for JTA will be administered in accordance with applicable DoD instructions, regulations and revisions, as published.

### **3. Shortcomings of Existing Systems and C4ISR Architectures.**

#### **a. Shortcomings of Existing Systems.**

(1) There is no integrated logistics AIS supporting joint operational requirements other than GCCS, GTN and JTAV. GCCS (CINC/JTF) is an integrated logistics information system supporting joint operational requirements. Nor is there a repository of accurate, real-time, and seamless logistics information on which such a system can be based.

(2) There are numerous automated systems in the various services and government agencies that track, manage, order, and

account for materiel and personnel assets. There are also initiatives within the services to develop a TAV capability to provide a single integrated picture of service specific logistics data. But none of these systems can provide an integrated, joint picture of materiel and personnel required by today's joint environment. These systems remain stove-piped either by commodity or service. JTAV, GCSS (CINC/JTF), and Global Transportation Network (GTN) are key logistical and personnel systems designed to cut across the stovepipes and integrate relevant service and agency data into a total global picture. While JTAV and GTN have filled many shortcomings, there remain several issues that need to be addressed.

**b. Shortcomings of existing C4ISR Architectures.** The current architectures of the various logistics and personnel systems vary widely. Some are legacy systems; others are newer, while several are in a transitory state of migration. Services have/are developing their own asset visibility systems, however, there is no joint application or system that acts as a "universal translator" to access data from these disparate systems and provide it as standardized data to C4ISR applications and decision support tools to facilitate collaborative, timely decision making.

**c. Significance of Shortcomings.** The following subsections review the significance of DoD's visibility shortcomings. JTAV will reduce or eliminate many of these shortcomings. Better asset visibility will bolster confidence of the warfighter in the DoD Logistics and personnel systems. This visibility will also improve operational planning, supply chain management, and assist in reducing excessive inventories, which will improve the entire DoD logistics processes. Specifically for Manpower will be the capability to track Active, Guard and Reserve personnel duty status changes, provide a single, comprehensive personnel record of service and data elements, and the ability to track units and personnel In-Theater.

(1) Joint Asset Visibility Shortcomings in the Combatant Commands Theaters. CINC's and JTF Commanders do not have the readily accessible ability to view a joint, integrated picture of logistics and personnel assets. JTAV will assist in assessing actual readiness of forces during pre-deployment, determine actual movement status, query theater inventories vertically and horizontally across Service stocks, and determine logistics and manpower infrastructure capacity and utilization.

(2) Duplicate Orders. The responsiveness of the logistics and personnel systems is degraded by duplicate orders when units have inadequate visibility over the status of their requisitions, particularly for critical items and skills. Such problems reduce the readiness of combat forces.

(3) Retail Visibility. In regions where US forces are deployed without a pre-established military logistics infrastructure, the primary sources of materiel for operating units are retail assets owned by accompanying support activities. Service activities do not have a complete retail and wholesale distribution of all DOD picture. During peacetime, numerous demands from retail customers are passed to the wholesale system even though nearby retail activities of other Military Services may have available stocks for those same items. Service TAV systems cannot look across to sister Service systems. A DoD IG report found that several million dollars could have been saved if Integrated Material Managers (IMMs) had near-real-time visibility of retail consumable assets to offset procurements.

(4) Procurement and Repair Decisions. Current Service systems do not provide military planners with vertical and lateral visibility of assets in procurement and repair needed to identify critical shortages and expedite repair and production efforts. This makes it very difficult for theater commanders to know if those assets will be available to carry out planned operations. To compensate for this, planners must request additional assets or take numerous off-line, manpower-intensive actions to provide the needed visibility.

(5) In-transit Visibility. During the Gulf War, more than half of the 40,000 sea van containers of military materiel arrived with little or no documentation. To determine the ultimate consignees and contents, they had to be opened, inventoried, resealed, and then reinserted into the distribution system. As a result, receipt-processing times increased significantly. Delays in receiving, moving, and controlling resupply materiel moving through the logistics pipelines contributed to critical shortages. In addition, receiving and processing facilities of cargo in the theater were overwhelmed with incoming materiel. Additionally, many shipments were pushed from CONUS to the Gulf from wholesale activities to quickly build up theater stocks. Theater logistics personnel had little or no visibility of these shipments when received. The absence of consistent visibility of line-item materiel in shipment containers contributed to backlogs at aerial and water

ports; difficulties in prioritizing the backlogs; and, inefficiencies in intra-theater movements. Visibility over the movement and care of patients being evacuated from the theater was also insufficient – 60 percent ended up at wrong destinations. As a result, the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) was designated as the DoD functional proponent for In-Transit Visibility (ITV). TRANSCOM has made significant inroads with their improvements with GTN to provide situational awareness of ITV reporting timeliness and synchronization of data feeds. USTRANSCOM will provide ITV data from its corporate data environment as developed by GTN. GTN is the source ITV system for JTAV.

(6) Personnel Visibility. DoD does not have a standard method for providing personnel asset visibility for a deployed JTF. Numerous deployments in recent years have highlighted numerous problems with the service personnel systems. Theater commanders, supporting CINC's, and home stations for deployed personnel do not have visibility over personnel deployments and movements from or within the theater during re-deployments. Theater commanders have marginal force-tracking capabilities, such as limited ability to find or track personnel with critical skills or to scan all Service personnel with a change in duty status (MIA, WIA, KIA, etc.). There is no capability to systematically keep track of individual movements to, within, and from a theater. Most of the current DoD and Service systems are capable of supporting only Service specific policies and business practices regarding manpower management.

(7) Medical Visibility. The US Army Medical Material Agency (USAMMA), as executive agent for under the Medical Logistics Total Asset Visibility (MEDLOGTAV) Project, is developing the Joint Medical Asset Repository (JMAR). JTAV and USAMMA MEDLOGTAV have established an MOA, along with a supporting DSR and DSS, which provides a datafeed and a reachback capability for worldwide visibility of medical assets. JTAV will provide this information to the C/S/A's and JTF Commanders in order that they may have a full view of medical assets worldwide. The theater commanders and medical staff will have the capability to monitor critical blood shipments, theater medical materiel assets, track patient movements and accompanying patient movement items, and monitor the availability and utilization of medical facilities. This will also provide the medical staff with a capability to ensure refrigerated transportation systems are available to transport blood, vaccines and other perishable medical products from sea and aerial ports, in theater.

(8) Visibility of Reparables. DoD needs a better capability of providing visibility of common-use reparable assets across the Services. Primary inventory control activities (PICAs) need visibility of the stocks of secondary inventory control activities (SICAs) and vice versa. A recent DoD Inspector General audit identified approximately \$500 million of assets in SICA inventories that were not visible to the PICAs. Inter-Service visibility of DoD assets is required both horizontally and vertically. This visibility would assist the IMM to identify potential assets available to laterally redistribute retail assets to satisfy backorders and allow the return of excess assets from DoD activities for offsetting procurement and repair quantities. Providing the IMMs the complete visibility of DoD assets across Services would assist in enhanced readiness, reduced inventory quantities, improved identification and utilization of excess stock, and improved procurement and repair efficiency.

(9) Visibility of Disposal Activities. Assets located at a Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) are also in-storage assets. Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA's) Interrogation Requirements Information System (IRIS) is the system that provides worldwide visibility of assets at DRMSs. Access to IRIS data through JTAV will provide additional in-storage visibility and improve reuse of material.

(10) Multinational and Commercial Logistics Support. The increasing "globalization" of business has a direct effect on Defense activities. Our nation's forward presence and membership in a variety of bilateral and multinational defense and security alliance results in deployed U.S. forces receiving varying degrees of logistics, operational, and communications support from commercial enterprises overseas. This was conducted through the provisions of government-to-government host nation support (HNS) agreements and status of forces agreements.

**4. Capabilities Required.** JTAV must support the joint asset visibility needs of all users, at all echelons, worldwide. These users each have varying requirements, perspectives, and uses for the data. JTAV's capabilities will serve primary audiences of the warfighters, planners and DoD support of the infrastructure. The warfighter has an operational focus and requirements that will improve decision-making and hopefully save lives. Appendix C lists the ORD supporting analysis documents that were used in the development of JTAV.

**a. Capabilities Overview.**

(1) Incremental development allows JTAV to create an initial set of capabilities, and then improve and expand them in subsequent iterations.

(2) JTAV embodies several basic principles in its design and operation to support Information Fusion, a tenant of Focused Logistics (FL). JTAV utilizes logistics and manpower management directives issued by various DoD instructions that encompass all of the following:

(a) Be fully deployable and capable of supporting the CINC's and JTF Commanders.

(b) Be interoperable with legacy and future systems of the Services and Agencies.

(c) Hardware and applications will operate the same in peace, MOOTW and war. Staffing will be ramped up to sustain higher levels of system availability to support expected increased system demand. Bandwidth requirements will increase as well. Restrictions on use while not anticipated, but could be exercised as required. Refer to paragraph 5 below regarding bandwidth issues.

(d) Be user friendly. Enterprise changes will be implemented as field operators and planners provide feedback and incorporate CINC specific lessons learned.

(e) Use existing data elements and databases.

(f) Support DoD wide joint visibility needs of Service and Agency assets.

(g) Be compliant with the DII, COE, and JTA.

(h) Supports GCSS CRD requirements.

(i) Be timely and accurate.

(j) Reduce cost and improve efficiency.

(k) Support garrison, deployed, and non-deploying organizations.

(l) Place no additional burden on operating forces.

(3) The JTAV KPPs listed herein are derived from the GCSS KPPs and GCSS Combat Support Information Requirements (CSIR) requirements to ensure JTAV supports GCCS functionality. Appendix D provides the crosswalk/linkage between GCSS and JTAV. The detailed diagrams in Appendix D depict the inter-relationship between the JTAV and GCSS CRD/ORD features.

(4) The metrics for these performance parameters are based on four key assumptions:

(a) That there are national level, authoritative systems in each Service/Agency that manages a majority of one or more commodities, and that JTAV will be allowed access to these systems. By gaining access to these systems, the assumption is that JTAV will have gained visibility over a preponderance of data in each Service. The same holds true in each commodity area: personnel, ammunition, equipage, wholesale and retail inventories, depot maintenance, etc.

(b) That there are systems in each Service or Agency that process personnel and unit movement information and JTAV will access it, either directly or through USTRANSCOM Corporate Data Environment. JTAV will work in conjunction with GTN to avoid duplication and ensuring data consistency between the two systems.

(c) That the Services and Agencies have a FoS that will provide information on principal end items and materiel in repair shops, production plants or contracting processes in process.

(d) That there may be a need to direct some changes to Service/Agency automation systems and data elements to support JTAV.

**b. Logistics and Personnel Joint Asset Visibility Requirements.** The objective will be to work with the J-1, J-4, CINC's and Services to identify information/data the CINC's want visibility and document those on a jointly developed and staffed Critical Items List. The requirement is stratified into five sub-requirements, which are In-Storage, In-Transit, In-Process, Requisition Tracking and Personnel.

(1) In-Storage Visibility Requirements. The JTAV system (hereafter referred to as the system) being developed will display unit equipment, wholesale, retail and war reserve stocks



level data. This visibility is required to include those inventories down to the following levels:

*Army* – direct support authorized stockage lists, display assets at battalion level or higher.

*Navy* – shipboard and major shore stations and activities.

*Marine Corps* – Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF's), bases, installations and support activities. Marine air assets are accounted for in the Navy logistics systems.

*Air Force* – base supply and medical logistics, Intermediate depot held stock.

*Coast Guard* – shipboard and shore activities.

(a) Threshold: The system provides asset visibility down to the NSN/NIIN level for each category by Service/Agency materiel, and units. This includes subsistence, bulk fuel, ammunition, major end items, repair parts, and units by location worldwide. It will also provide personnel data by individual service member by SSN and unit assigned.

(b) Objective: The system will also provide in-storage visibility data for all commodities held by Reserve and National Guard units.

(2) ITV Requirements. The system will provide visibility of all commodities in-transit. JTAV, as the integrator of in-storage, in-process and in-transit visibility must merge logistics data together. JTAV receives ITV data from the DoD ITV system, GTN. The ITV requirements in the GTN ORD and in the Defense ITV Plan roll up into the overarching requirements for JTAV. The capability must exist for CINC and subordinate logistics staffs to analyze and identify the supply and transportation status for logistics items, as well as for personnel. JTAV does not attempt to track administrative movements such as TAD/TDY.

(a) Threshold: Provides in-transit visibility data for Services, Agencies and Direct Vendor Delivery (DVD) shippers.

(b) Objective: Provides in-transit visibility data for commodities and personnel associated with Services,

Agencies, DVD shippers, Reserve and National Guard units. This will include retrograde materiel tracking systems.

(3) In-Process Asset Visibility Requirement. The system will provide visibility of assets in-process. In-process assets are items in repair or procurement. This includes items in repair at depot-level repair organizations, (both organic and commercial), in repair at intermediate-level repair organizations, and/or on order from DoD vendors locations. Initially, the JTAV implementation plan identified the requirement for in-process visibility that included maintenance and procurement information. While CINC and UJTL requirement remain, JTAV will not pursue any development efforts to make joint maintenance information available as an extension of a comprehensive asset profile.

(a) Threshold: The system provides in-process visibility by accessing high level (national or regional) procurement and repair activity's AIS's.

(b) Objective: The system provides in-process visibility of assets at commercial procurement or repair sites.

(4) Requisition Tracking Requirement. The system must be able to track all requisitions.

(a) Threshold: The system will track all requisitions for DoD operational units.

(b) Objective: The system will track all requisitions and Electronic Data Interface (EDI) transactions associated with DoD unit support processed by an automated system.

(5) Personnel Assets Visibility Requirement. To fulfill the intent of Joint Publication 1-0, Doctrine for Personnel Support to Joint Operations, reference (s) this system must provide a consolidated view of personnel assets deployed to specific JTF AORs within specified OPLANS directly supporting individual CINCs. To fulfill the requirements specified in the CINC and JTF Personnel Asset Visibility Requirements Document (dated 11 Jun 1996), visibility of said personnel assets will require tracking from home unit to field location to include in-transit movement as well as intra/inter theater movement or relocation. JTAV must be able to track unit and non-unit individuals. This information must be available to the JTF field Commander, the associated CINC, and the CJCS. Information

provided by JPAV will be directly associated and will duplicate information on file at each service component. Data accuracy will be the responsibility of the data providing service component and the data in JPAV will be "read only" within the JPAV application. The Object Oriented, Web Based application provides an automated mechanism to track deployed personnel from home unit to field locations worldwide as well as while in-transit. This application provides the capability to locate specific individuals, units, skills, language capabilities, as well as associated demographic information and duty status of individuals and transportation information to include arrival dates, times, aircraft of individuals manifested on military transportation. It also provides the capability to report this data up channel to CINCs and the CJCS in the form of the Joint Personnel Status Report (JPERSTAT).

(a) Threshold: JTAV will gain access to all personnel systems identified in Table C as critical.

(b) Objective: JTAV will gain access to all personnel systems identified in Table C.

**c. System Performance Requirements.** This section describes JTAV data retrieval performance standards. The following characteristics are anticipated to be major drivers of automated system technical solutions that may be developed to meet JTAV requirements. The Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 requires the use of commercial, off-the-shelf (COTS) IT and establishment of a Chief Information Officer, etc.

(1) KPP Interoperability Requirement: Interoperability is a mandatory KPP of all joint systems. The JTAV interoperability KPP is derived from the top level IER matrix at table B that identifies the standards specified in the threshold and objective values. IERs for each source data system are identified in Table C. Appendix E contains an operational view (OV) and a system view (SV) for each of these systems. JTAV, as a member of the GCSS FoS, provides the asset visibility function. JTAV adopted GCSS data/information minimum standards of information accuracy, currency, completeness, relevance, timeliness and format consistent with both threshold and objective states.

(a) Threshold: JTAV will accept or exchange common data elements with 100% of source data systems that are identified as critical in the top level IER matrix at Table B.

(b) Objective: JTAV will accept or exchange common data elements will 100% of all source data systems that are identified in the top level IER matrix at Table B.

(2) KPP Compliance Requirement. The JTAV IER matrix conforms to the latest version of reference (g). Each page contains a synopsis of applicable Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) items, system description and a determination of data source systems requirements to be included in JTAV as a threshold and/or an OSE. An OSE is a critical system, which adds value to the asset picture, but is less vital to an IOC Initial Operating Capability (IOC). These systems add refined data or bring small pockets of assets not found in national level Service data repositories. The system shall be compliant with the DISA DII COE, JTA and the GCSS program compliance requirements. DISA certified JTAV DII COE at Level 4 within a Windows NT environment using Power Builder applications software. Level 6 DII COE compliant developed software has been submitted to DISA (DMC Slidell, LA) for certification in a UNIX environment including web-based application software.

(a) Threshold: Certified DII COE at Level 6.

(b) Objective: Certified DII COE at Level 8.

(3) (KPP) Security Requirement: JTAV shall use Defense-in-depth techniques to achieve Multi-Level Security (MLS) as suggested in reference (t) and complies with the DoD 5200 series directives and instructions. JTAV system will obtain Certification and Accreditation utilizing the DITSCAP. All SABI requirements will be met to allow for JTAV to communicate Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU) data to classified systems. The JTAV system will utilize Defense-in-depth strategies, which provide hardening against cyber attacks, by utilizing firewalls, guards, virus scanners, intrusion detection technology. Access control measures include strong identification and authentication, securable operating systems and network monitoring systems. Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Certificates will be exchanged between JTAV Servers and data is transmitted utilizing Secure Socket Layer (SSL). All personnel accessing JTAV will undergo background security checks to ensure proper clearance to JTAV data and complete User IA Training and Certification. JTAV will notify all system Administrators by identifying vulnerabilities through the IA Vulnerability Alert (IAVA) process and various Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) advisories. JTAV will implement PKI Certificates for all

**December 8, 2000**

JTAV users when available. JTAV will conduct penetration-testing activities and continue to mitigate vulnerabilities.

(a) Threshold: Each JTAV server suite will go through the certification and accreditation process using the DITSCAP and SABI requirements.

(b) Objective: Same as threshold.

(4) Communication Requirement: JTAV must support access to DoD and commercial source systems with robust communications, electronic commerce (EC) and EDI transactions. DoD is adopting commercial business practices, including DVD from commercial sources. To inter-operate in this environment, JTAV must accept and support the commercial communications formats.

(a) Threshold: Achieve access to each critical system identified in Table B as threshold systems supporting EC/EDI protocols.

(b) Objective: Achieve access to each critical and objective system identified in Table B as threshold and objective systems supporting EC/EDI protocols.

**d. Bandwidth Baseline.** Bandwidth baselines are provided in the following matrix to establish a starting point for system administration and communications circuit allocation and planning. Principle features in this system are the User PC, a LAN/WAN/MAN server, a JTAV server, and a connection device to the DISA DISN backbone. There are many PCs in use within DOD. A common profile suggests that this fictitious average "any box" computer employed in JTAV data retrieval and processing will have either a 56kb modem or will be directly connected to a "typical" LAN which is frequently Ethernet. This LAN is frequently an Ethernet style LAN operating on a standalone server with a common bandwidth of 10baseT (10 Megabits per second). The JTAV server functions as receiver/processor/data storage for data feeds and hosts the JTAV application. It provides the stored SQLNet queries used for both data probes into the data warehouse and the middleware and SQLNet queries used for the reachback processes. The bandwidth requirement associated with data feed receipt is 128kbps or a pair of 64kbps duplex. DISA, J6, C3I and the Joint Spectrum Center (JSC) will develop a bandwidth profile for the Services to ensure post camp base and station infrastructure and tactical needs meet the profile requirements. The following matrix compares JTAV bandwidth requirements at different phases of DOD operations:

	Peace	MOOTW	WAR
PC	56	56	56
LAN	10baseT	10baseT	10baseT
Server	128	192+	256+

Note: Values in kilobits per second unless otherwise annotated.

**e. Information Exchange Requirements (IER).** The JTAV Office will use a data sharing process to gain access to source data providers. During the data sharing process, the JTAV Office will coordinate with Service/Agency representatives to identify the authoritative data source(s) to meet in-storage, in-transit, in-process, and requisition asset visibility requirements. The JTAV Office in coordination with the source data providers will develop MOAs, DSRs and DSSs to meet the goal of gaining access to the source data systems. The IER Matrix, Table C, identifies the potential source data systems JTAV needs to coordinate with to meet the above mentioned asset visibility requirements. As part of the data sharing process, the JTAV Office and the source data provider must identify the following critical elements that support the JTAV mission.

(1) Rationale/UJTL Number. The set of joint mission tasks from the UJTL that are supported by joint asset visibility of each source data provider.

(2) Event/Action. The event/action that triggers the need for the information exchange.

(3) Information Characterization. The critical information characteristics that describe the information that are being exchanged and how it is to be used.

(4) Sending Node. Source Data Provider.

(5) Receiving Node. JTAV.

(6) Criticality. The criticality assessment of the asset visibility information being exchanged in relationship to the mission that is being performed.

(7) Format. Description of data type.

(8) Timeliness. Required maximum time from source data provider to JTAV.

(9) Classification. Classification of information.

**f. Logistics and Readiness.**

(1) JTAV will be mission-capable 95% during peacetime operations and mission-capable 99.5% during wartime operations or MOOTW.

(2) Operational availability specifications reflect the percentage of time availability will be maintained during peacetime, wartime and MOOTW. Threshold and objective system availability (Ao) are as follows:

	Peacetime	OOTW	War
Threshold	95%	98%	99.5%
Objective	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%

JTAV will meet or exceed the industry reliability, availability and maintainability standards for commercial equivalent components.

(3) JTAV contractor personnel will conduct limited preventive and scheduled maintenance during normal duty hours in

peacetime and during non-peak periods of wartime and MOOTW. JTAV will be designed so that hardware and software preventive and corrective maintenance can be performed without requiring complete system shutdown.

(4) System backup of servers will be performed daily. Manpower and logistics data is acquired daily and will be protected.

(5) The JTAV system will be capable of orderly shutdown of server services within 15 minutes due to power loss. Important data will be protected from catastrophic loss.

(6) The JTAV system will be capable of generating incident reports and providing back notification of delivery to the initiator within ten minutes of initial contact between initiator and maintenance agent. Software corrective maintenance will be performed in response to a problem report or equivalent identification of a software impediment. A response tracking mechanism will track corrective actions through to final resolution. This requirement ensures continuous operations with a minimum of disruption and with positive feedback supporting the maintenance task.

(7) JTAV shall have a configuration control board to maintain control of the JTAV software configuration, problem reporting, standards evaluation, and library management with compliance issues. Board comprised of JTAV PM, COTR, Functional, Database and Systems Technical staff representatives, Security, Testing Evaluators, and other professional representations as required.

(8) Life cycle contractor support is required to support JTAV. Contract support will be in terms of technical maintenance of the hardware and software that composes JTAV. Out sourcing is considered most cost effective at this time.

**g. Other System Characteristics.**

(1) All elements of JTAV will meet applicable Occupational Safety and Health Act regulations and be consistent with DoD standards for safe equipment usage.

(2) JTAV equipment will be compatible with source data provider systems and applications identified by GCSS. The system should have electromagnetic compatibility and be



**December 8, 2000**

consistent with the DoD approach to controlled environments for computers.

(3) JTAV will be capable of operating in both classified and unclassified environments. Each JTAV server suite will be comprised of two servers; one for unclassified access and one for classified access. Unclassified information will be passed from the unclassified server to the classified server. JTAV facilities will provide suitable storage for classified material (e.g., documents, software, secure communication divides, etc.), and suitable building security to restrict access for unauthorized personnel.

(4) JTAV is designated as a mission critical and must continue to function after exposure to High Altitude Electro-Magnetic Pulse (HEMP). The mission essential resource in JTAV is the data resident in the functional modules and the ability to access the data. Data loss may be prevented or ameliorated by effective backup procedures including developing recovery procedures. Theater data losses will be recovered by accessing original sources from the CONUS Global JTAV capability. Functional capabilities at the mission critical nodes must be maintained/protected. HEMP survivability techniques include use of a HEMP survivable hardware and placement of JTAV servers in hardened shelters. These determinations will remain CINC prerogatives. Reestablishment of capabilities or data losses as a result of a HEMP incident will be developed at each CINC site by the JTAV support team in conjunction with interested CINC staff sections.

(5) The CINC's designated JTAV as a mission critical system. Since JTAV is mission critical, it must be Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination Survivable. Individual site levels will be addressed using tactics, techniques and procedures for NBC survivability. In the event system equipment or components become contaminated or rendered inoperable, the JTAV Program will replace the items during JTAV's life cycle. Source hardware from the following: operational readiness float and authorized stock list assets; cross-leveling computers from non-critical nodes to critical nodes; reconstituting by shipping replacement stocks from alternate sites. Effective backup procedures and capabilities reconstitution will be obtained from a designated alternate JTAV site as may be required. System operators must be able to perform their tasks under Mission-Oriented Protective Posture IV conditions.

(6) All components of JTAV shall be designed to be mutually compatible with other electric or electronic equipment within the system's expected operational electromagnetic environment. For all components of the JTAV system that intentionally emit or receive hertzian waves, spectrum supportability with the United States and with all host nations where the system will deploy shall be determined for the life of the system through the Military Communications Electronics Board. The JTAV shall comply with applicable national and international spectrum management policies and regulations.

## **5. Program Support.**

**a. Maintenance Planning.** The following sub paragraphs describe the maintenance planning from the JTAV server suites. JTAV does not provide any end user hardware; therefore, user desktop maintenance is not applicable.

(1) JTAV Server Hardware. Server maintenance will be available from commercial sources. With the risk of outages affecting hundreds of users, "float" systems will be available from commercial sources for immediate backup. Special attention will be given to the acquisition of these items to ensure that worldwide contract maintenance is available with technicians cleared to work on a classified JTAV configuration.

(2) JTAV Software Maintenance. JTAV software is controlled by formal configuration management procedures. The JTAV Office will centrally control the software maintenance support. The CINC's JTAV support personnel will be responsible for implementing routine software maintenance and also implement software modifications or upgrades as directed by the JTAV Office.

(3) JTAV Communications. Maintenance of supporting JTAV communications, including any required leasing cost, will be the responsibility of the Defense Information Systems Network office to arrange and the respective organization to fund. Commercial communications support is assumed for fixed, peacetime locations. Organic DoD tactical communications support is assumed for bare base, contingency deployment locations.

**b. Support Equipment.** JTAV will be designed to be maintained by standard test equipment and will include fault isolation capabilities to diagnose failures at a level commensurate with the final support concept. Standard equipment

is required to identify faults on COTS computer systems and software. Maintenance support will include commercial contract at all levels. Hardware acquisitions will assure that worldwide contract maintenance is available. JTAV is concerned with maintaining the developmental server suite and the geographical JTAV server suites. The JTAV Office support personnel will be responsible for conducting routine maintenance and will develop contracts for maintenance beyond their capabilities. System maintenance for JTAV will be required for network hardware, communications support, and system software and operations maintenance.

**c. C4I Standardization, Interoperability, and Commonality.**

(1) Integrated into C4I Infrastructure. JTAV will be designed to support wartime scenarios. JTAV will support a smooth, orderly transition from peace to war. JTAV will be developed using the guidelines identified by the C4ISR architecture framework. JTAV will develop architectures that can be universally understood and readily compared to other architectures. JTAV will develop an operational architecture, which will describe the tasks, operational elements, and information flows required to accomplish or support warfighter joint asset visibility requirements. JTAV will also develop a systems architecture that will describe, with graphics, the JTAV system and interconnections with other systems in order to provide for or support warfighting joint asset visibility requirements. JTAV will be implemented using the JTA developed by the C4ISR community. Appendix E provides details on the data and data integration requirements for each source data provider for JTAV. JTAV has no unique intelligence information requirements.

(2) JTAV will be developed as a joint system. As previously mentioned, JTAV will integrate data from several different sources. This information can be used as a consolidated data source to support joint applications being developed within DoD. As a joint system, JTAV is required to fully embrace policies and procedures to achieve standardization, interoperability and commonality among CINC's, Services, Agencies, NATO, and other allied or friendly nation systems. Appendix E describes in detail the technical interfaces, communications protocols, and standards required to be incorporated to ensure compatibility and interoperability with all source data systems.

**December 8, 2000**

(3) JTAV will comply with applicable provisions contained in the JTA to include DII COE compliance. The automated system and communications applications selected to satisfy the needs of this ORD will be DII COE compliant, including open systems interconnection (OSI), model layers as defined by the International Standards Organization, and used in Government OSI Protocol.

(4) JTAV is one of the core competencies of GCSS and shall support and interface with existing and emerging DoD C4I systems. GCSS will also support C4I interoperability with other systems, including the GCCS and COP.

(5) Because of the diverse nature and number of interfaces for asset source data and user access, the assurance of the JTAV information is critical to its success. The JTAV program will develop an IA program to address threats and vulnerabilities to information systems. The JTAV IA program will ensure that the appropriate levels of protection against threats and vulnerabilities are employed. JTAV IA program will also provide for restoration of JTAV by incorporating prevention, protection, detection, and reaction capabilities. The JTAV IA program will describe the components required for a viable IA Site Compliance Review Program as set forth by the Defense Information Assurance Program (DIAP), and DoD and government guidelines. The IA of JTAV at the JTAV sites is very important since it is mission-critical AIS within the respective Unified Commands, and it is operating directly on their LANs. The Unified Commands' IA policy guidance is provided by references (q) and (r); and, is augmented by CJCS Regulation 6510.01B. IA policy in the Commands is managed by the J6. In general, IA policy is based on CJCS IO policy and exists as IO, IA and information warfare directives. IA is a defensive subset of Information Operations (IO).

(6) JTAV will incorporate IA education into its user applications, so users will have an appreciation of the JTAV IA practices. JTAV will investigate new technology and techniques to incorporate IA and enhance user access and applications at the same time. JTAV will identify and isolate system vulnerabilities and threats, plan for contingencies, and implement protection for its infrastructure. JTAV will measure its level of integrity and examine causes and solutions for user perceptions of inaccurate data.

(7) Data integrity issues generally are inherited from JTAV data sources. JTAV System Administrators at CINC Sites

review system logs to monitor system functions. They detect the presence or absence of a data feed according to scheduled file transfers. Significant variances in size of individual feeds also provide an indication of data issues. JTAV will use sampling techniques to quantify and trend data integrity issues. JTAV will adopt policy, as it becomes available from DoD Logistics and Personnel Functional Data Administrator, which is expected to invoke Service Functional Data Administrator and others in addressing the multitude of data quality issues. Pending formal requirements and as an interim measure, JTAV uses the Help Desk function at CINC Sites and JTAV office to record, analyze and respond to data issues as they are detected and reported. Field users are frequently subject matter experts within limited military occupational professional areas. They can validate the currency of data by referring to the "date last transaction" data element. In the absence of that data, JTAV provides a "System Date/Time" processed. Issues referred to the JTAV Office are processed through JTAV Enterprise Change Requests (ECRs) for analysis by functional experts and in consultation with system interface POC's.

(8) The DoD Key Management Infrastructure (KMI) is the critical underpinning of the Department's IA capabilities and is a vital element in achieving a secure IA posture for the DII. Accordingly, it is imperative that JTAV take an aggressive approach in implementing critical processes that will enable DoD KMI IA services. The DoD PKI is the primary component of the KMI that provides the framework and services for the generation, production, distribution, control, and accounting of public key certificates.

(9) The JTAV architecture will employ public key certificates issued through the DoD PKI to support server and client authentication. When accessing JTAV, both the application server and client will exchange certificates while initiating a secure session under the Netscape Secure Sockets Layer protocol. The JTAV application will then use the distinguished name from user's certificate instead of User-ID and password to check the access control list before granting access to system resources.

#### **d. Computer Resources.**

(1) The JTAV TMIP PMO shall identify the hardware and software required for supporting JTAV. JTAV shall be developed for interoperability with DOD and commercial computer systems

and communications networks. The JTAV hardware platforms that will operate JTAV shall comply with the JTA standards for interoperability and portability.

(2) JTAV software requires the JTAV Office to provide a classified and unclassified file servers for supported CINCs. At a minimum, they must be able to operate within Microsoft Windows NT specifications. Depending on the JTAV fielding and deployment plans, JTAV software may operate on LANs that the CINCs use.

(3) The software developed for or integrated into JTAV shall conform to DII COE specifications. Compliance with DII COE shall be evaluated before integration of the individual component systems into JTAV. The JTAV blueprint shall specify the minimum hardware/software requirements necessary to support JTAV. JTAV certification is the responsibility of the application developer and user community.

**e. Human Systems Integration.**

(1) JTAV shall not introduce any uncontrolled safety or health hazards to the Services, Agencies and CINC environments. Placement of components and cabling shall not impede ingress/egress of personnel. Placement of components shall not present safety hazards to repairers, maintainers, and/or operators. All identified critical safety items shall have built-in redundancy and fail-safe faults. All electrical components shall be designed and installed into the host platform so as not to present any undesired safety hazards (fires, shock, burns, heat, incompatibility, etc.). All screens and hardware shall be designed to minimize the probability of implosions and materials shall be used that minimize the hazards given an implosion or catastrophic failure. The system shall function within the electromagnetic frequency (EMF) spectrum specified without degradation or hazard to other electronic equipment or systems. Also, the user shall not be endangered by JTAV system noise and screen emanations or by the effects of electrostatic discharge and lightening. Components shall not introduce hazardous levels of toxic gases from material off gassing when heated. Components shall not create a condition that exceeds health hazard standards for host platform health concerns (i.e., steady state noise, vibrations, fire extinguisher agent concentrations, radio frequency exposures, etc.).

(2) The JTAV office will provide initial training for JTAV in-theater module end-users. Follow-on training after the system has been placed in operation will be available via computer based training (CBT) that is kept current via JTAV software releases. The CBT will be available on the JTAV front-end graphical user interface (GUI). JTAV user training will be institutionalized at the individual Service level and will be taught in conjunction with selected Service school curriculum. The JTAV GUI software is user friendly; built-in help screens and a CBT are available to allow functional users to teach themselves to use the system. At the JTAV server level the JTAV Office will provide a support team at each CINC JTAV server site. These resources are necessary to ensure the daily operation of the JTAV server sites.

**f. Other Logistics and Facilities Considerations.** Once in operation, the JTAV support staff will make a determination of necessary maintenance support assets, such as spares and repair parts, special tools, test equipment or support equipment, and consumables. This will be based on their location and maintenance contracts necessary to support and maintain the JTAV server suite for their unique location.

(1) Facilities for JTAV equipment resources will be accommodated within existing government-controlled space. Acquisition of new facilities specifically dedicated for JTAV equipment will not be required.

(2) Facilities for housing JTAV operational hardware will be provided by the respective CINC. Classified facility space will be needed for processing classified JTAV information. Specific facility requirements will be documented by site survey plans in advance of system fielding so that long lead-time requirements, such as additional power and communications can be programmed and installed. Packaging, handling, storage, and transportation for initial and replacement hardware items will be commercially available for delivery worldwide.

**g. Transportation and Basing.**

(1) JTAV server suites will be shipped via commercial means and funded by the JTAV office.

(2) JTAV will coordinate with the specific CINC any theater unique shipping requirements.

(3) The JTAV Office will coordinate with the specific CINC to schedule classrooms to conduct JTAV user training as necessary.

**h. Geospatial Information and Services.** JTAV receives only unclassified requisition status provided by the Defense Automated Addressing System (DAAS) MILSTRIP Transactions that flows to JTAV users from National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) for Geospatial products, i.e., maps, charts, etc. JTAV is not designed to use geographic imagery or other similar geospatial information or services.

**i. Natural Environmental Support.** JTAV has no unique geophysical (meteorology, oceanography, geodesy, and seismology) support requirements. Where there are differences in environmental requirements in this ORD and in the GCSS CRD, the requirements of the GCSS CRD shall take precedence. As JTAV matures, it is expected to meet all GCSS environmental and operational requirements.

## **6. Force Structure.**

a. JTAV will require a support staff at each JTAV server suite location. Contractor personnel with the proper security clearances will conduct the JTAV server suite support effort. JTAV will fund the in-theater JTAV support personnel and data processing equipment. The JTAV support team in each command that has a JTAV server suite will be comprised of the following personnel: a functional analyst, a database administrator, a systems administrator and a customer support representative.

(1) Functional Analyst. The functional analyst is the team lead for the JTAV support staff at the command. The JTAV functional analyst communicates with the command and coordinates issues related to JTAV requirements. The functional analyst will provide leadership to the JTAV team while providing functional expertise in logistics management, change management, and performance evaluation. The JTAV functional analyst will train JTAV users.

(2) Database Administrator. The Database Administrator (DBA) will manage the complete operation of the database. This includes installation of the database software (e.g., Oracle software), implementing the database design (i.e., creating the database), and managing the database operations. Database operations include monitoring of data feed loads, sizes of



database objects (e.g., tables and indexes), availability of sufficient free space in the tablespaces, adding database files to increase the size of tablespaces when required, ensuring the validity of stored procedures and views, and validating the integrity of the data. The DBA will also configure the database for optimum efficiency and performance.

(3) System Administrator. The System Administrator (SA) will be responsible for UNIX system administration of the JTAV servers. This includes backups, upgrades, and maintaining and enhancing computer systems operations. The SA will create software to automate system processes, install and integrate peripheral devices, such as modems, printers, routers, hubs and storage devices, and perform analysis regarding system enhancement and upgrade system performance. The SA will also troubleshoot system problems, account management, system set up, configuration, administer system security issues, and perform system disaster recovery planning/administration. The SA will also assist in the installation and integration of system software, such as operating systems and data base management systems.

(4) Customer Support Representative. The customer support representative will operate the command JTAV theater help desk. The customer support representative will assist the functional analyst in training JTAV users. The customer support representative will resolve JTAV issues relating to problems identified by JTAV users through the engineering change request process.

b. The CINC's will determine any communications or user workstation improvements necessary for making JTAV operational in their theater.

## **7. Schedule**

a. The JTAV capability will be developed incrementally and therefore, like GCSS, did not have a traditional or Full Operational Capable (FOC) date. JTAV achieved IOC when it deployed the initial operational capability to USEUCOM in February 1996. FOC will be achieved when JTAV has implemented the JTAV OSE that is targeted for the second quarter of FY 2001.

b. JTAV will be developed IAW prioritized requirements, policies, guidance, and approved funding levels. More exact schedules will be included in project management documentation

December 8, 2000

for specific increments of the JTAV program. The major milestones needed to achieve JTAV are listed below. The actions required to achieve these milestones are documented in the JTAV Strategic Plan. Development of JTAV was programmed for FY96-00. Following the development phase of JTAV, the program will go into a sustainment phase from FY 01-05.

<u>MILESTONE</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>	<u>SCHEDULED</u>
DUSD(L) Established JTAV JTF	Sep 94	
Army Appointed JTAV Exec Agent	Apr 95	
JTAV Office Established	Jun 95	
Draft JTAV Implementation Plan	Jul 95	
JTAV-IT Demo at JWID-95	Sep 95	
JTAV-IT Deployed to USEUCOM (IOC)	Feb 96	
JTAV Wholesale (Reparable) Business Rules Developed	Jul 96	
JTAV-IT Deployed to USCENTCOM	Nov 96	
Prototype Navy/Army Inter-Service Visibility of Reparable Assets	Dec 96	
JTAV-IT Deployed to USJFCOM(then USACOM)	May 97	
Draft Operational/System Architecture	Jun 97	
Functional Requirements Document	Jul 97	
JTAV-IT Release 2.4	Dec 97	
JTAV-IT Web Version Release 1.0	Dec 97	
JTAV-IT Deployed to USPACOM	Mar 98	
DLA Appointed JTAV Executive Agent	Jun 98	
Initial Demo of "To Be" Architecture	Jun 98	
Phase 1 Ammo Asset Visibility	Aug 98	
Medical Shared Data Server Operational	Sep 98	
JTAV-IT Web Version Release 1.0.0.2	Sep 98	
JTAV-IT Deployed to USSOUTHCOM	Oct 98	
JTAV-IT Deployed to USSOCOM	Oct 98	
Phase 2 Ammo Asset Visibility	Jan 99	
Ammo Automated Inventory Prototype	Jan 99	
Start BETA Test, OSE Release 1.0	Jan 99	
Phase IIIA Ammo Asset Visibility	Jun 99	
Start Migration to OSE Release 1.0	Dec 99	
Complete Modified OSE Release 1.0 (FOC)		2Qtr FY01

8. Program Affordability

Summary of Approved Program Costs

	<b>FY 94-99</b>	<b>FY 00</b>	<b>FY 01</b>	<b>FY 02</b>	<b>FY 03</b>	<b>FY 04</b>	<b>FY 05</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Planning</b>								
OMDW*	\$3.4M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	<b>\$3.4M</b>
<b>Development-Modernization</b>								
OMA**	\$34.3M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	<b>\$34.3M</b>
OMDW	\$20.6M	\$14.9M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	<b>\$35.5M</b>
<b>Sustainment</b>								
OMA	\$17.9M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	<b>\$17.9M</b>
OMDW	\$0M	\$3.6M	\$10M	\$9M	\$9M	\$8.0M	\$7.8M	<b>\$47.4M</b>
<b>Total Approved Program</b>	<b>\$76.2M</b>	<b>\$18.5M</b>	<b>\$10M</b>	<b>\$9M</b>	<b>\$9M</b>	<b>\$8.0M</b>	<b>\$7.8M</b>	<b>\$138.5M</b>

\* Operation Maintenance Defense Wide (OMDW)

\*\* Operation Maintenance Army (OMA)

## GLOSSARY

### Part I -- Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIS	Automated Information System
AIT	Automatic Identification Technology
Ao	System Availability
CBT	Computer Based Training
CINC	Commander-in-Chief
COA	Courses of Action
COE	Common Operating Environment
COP	Common Operational Picture
COTS	Commercial Off-the-Shelf
CONUS	Continental United States
CRD	Capstone Requirements Document
CS	Combat Support
C/S/A	Commanders-in-Chief, Services and Agencies
CSS	Combat Service Support
C2	Command and Control
C4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence
C4ISP	C4I Support Plan
C4ISR	C4I Surveillance and Reconnaissance
DAAS	Defense Automatic Addressing System
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIAP	Defense Information Assurance Program
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DITSCAP	Defense IT Security Certification and Accreditation Process
DII	Defense Information Infrastructure
DISN	Defense Information Systems Network
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DOC	Desired Operational Capabilities
DoD	Department of Defense
DPG	Defense Planning Guidance
DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service
DSR	Data Sharing Request
DSS	Data Sharing Specification
DTAV	Defense Total Asset Visibility
DUSD	Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
DUSD (L)	Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics
DVD	Direct Vendor Delivery
EC	Electronic Commerce
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
FoS	Family of Systems
FOC	Full Operational Capable

GAO	General Accounting Office
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GCSS	Global Combat Support System
GIG	Global Information Grid
GTN	Global Transportation Network
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HNS	Host Nation Support
HEMP	High Altitude Electro-Magnetic Pulse
IA	Information Assurance
IER	Information Exchange Requirements
IDE	Integrated Data Environment
IMM	Integrated Material Manager
IPL	Integrated Priority List
IRIS	Interrogation Requirements Information System
IOC	Initial Operating Capability
IT	Information Technology
ITV	In-Transit Visibility
JL ACTD	Joint Logistics Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration
JMAR	Joint Medical Asset Repository
JPAV	Joint Personnel Asset Visibility
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JTA	Joint Technical Architecture
JTAV	Joint Total Asset Visibility
JTAV-IT	Joint Total Asset Visibility In-Theater
JTF	Joint Task Force
JWCA	Joint Warfighting Capability Assessment
KMI	Key Management Infrastructure
KPP	Key Performance Parameter
MEDLOGTAV	Medical Logistics Total Asset Visibility
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force
MLS	Multi-Level Security
MNS	Mission Need Statement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOOTW	Military Operations Other Than War
NBC	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NIIN	National Item Identification Number
NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
NLAC	National Level Ammunition Capability
NIPRNET	Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network
NSN	National Stock Number
OA	Operational Architecture
OMA	Operation Maintenance Army
OMDW	Operation Maintenance Defense Wide
ORD	Operational Requirements Document
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSE	Open Systems Environment

OV	Operational View
PICA	Primary Inventory Control Activity
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
POE	Port of Embarkation
POD	Port of Debarkation
RSOI	Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration
SA	Systems Administrator
SABI	Secret and Below Interoperability
SHADE	Shared Data Environment
SICA	Secondary Inventory Control Activity
SIPRNET	Secret Internet Protocol Router Network
SV	System View
TA	Technical Architecture
TAV	Total Asset Visibility
TED	Threat Environment Description
USACOM	US Atlantic Command (see USJFCOM)
USCENTCOM	US Central Command
USEUCOM	US European Command
USJFCOM	US Joint Forces Command (formerly USACOM)
USPACOM	US Pacific Command
USSOUTHCOM	US Southern Command
USSOCOM	US Special Operations Command
USTRANSCOM	US Transportation Command
UJTL	Universal Joint Task List
USFK	United States Forces Korea
USAMMA	US Army Medical Material Agency
WRS	War Reserve Stocks

**GLOSSARY Part II --Terms and Definitions\***

**\*Note:** This section defines some of the terms used in the document. A reference is provided whether a term was derived from a DoD basis or generic term. The majority of terms used herein were taken from: the Joint Publication 1-02 DoD Dictionary of Military Terms website, CJCSI 3170.01A Requirements Generation System Instruction (dated 10 August 1999), the approved GCSS CRD of 5 June 2000; and specific ".gov" or ".mil" websites, i.e., Goldwater-Nichols DOD Reorganization Act of 1986 at [www.defenselink.mil](http://www.defenselink.mil), Joint Technical Architecture Draft Version 4.0 dated 14 April 2000 at <http://www-jta.itsi.disa.mil>/and Open Systems Architecture Joint Task Force (OSJTF) homepage at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/osjtf/index.html>, National Telecommunications and Information Administration website, [www.its.bldrdoc.gov](http://www.its.bldrdoc.gov), etc.

**Access.** A specific type of interaction between a subject (i.e., a person, process or input device) and an object (i.e., an AIS resource such as a record, file, program, or output device) that results in the flow of information from one to the other. Also, the ability and opportunity to obtain knowledge of classified or sensitive but unclassified information. (GCSS CRD)

**Agency.** A governmental department of administration or regulation. (Webster's II New Riverside Dictionary 1994 Revision)

**Architecture.** (DOD) A framework or structure that portrays relationships among all the elements of the subject force, system, or activity. (JP 1-02)

**Automated Information Systems (AIS).**

(DOD, NATO) "Automatic data handling" A generalization of automatic data processing to include the aspect of data transfer. (DOD) "Information systems" The entire infrastructure, organization, personnel, and components that collect, process, store, transmit, display, disseminate, and act on information. (JP 1-02);

A combination of computer hardware and software, data, telecommunications, that performs functions such as collecting, processing, transmitting, and displaying information. An AIS can include computer hardware only, computer software only, or a combination of the above. Excluded are computer resources, both hardware and software, that are physically part of, dedicated

to, or essential in real time to the mission performance of weapon systems. (CJCSI 3170.01A and CSSD CRD)

**Bandwidth.** Measurement in cycles per second (hertz) or in bits per second (bps) of the quantity of information that is able to flow through a channel.

<http://www.c3i.osd.mil/bpr/bprcd/6011/glossary.htm>

**Capstone Requirements Document (CRD).** A document that contains capabilities-based requirements that facilitates the development of individual ORDs by providing a common framework and operational concept to guide their development. It is an oversight tool for overarching requirements for a system-of-systems or FoS. (CJCSI 3170.01A and CSSD CRD)

**Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).** The senior ranking member of the Armed Forces. As such, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military adviser to the President. He may seek the advice of and consult with the other JCS members and combatant commanders. When he presents his advice, he presents the range of advice and opinions he has received, along with any individual comments of the other JCS members. He has no direct military command over the combatant commanders. The broad functions of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are set forth in Title 10, United States Code, and detailed in DOD Directive 5100.1. (Goldwater-Nichols DOD Reorganization Act of 1986 and website [www.dtic.mil/jcs/](http://www.dtic.mil/jcs/))

**Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJSCI).** A replacement document for all types of correspondence containing Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) policy and guidance that does not involve the employment of forces. An instruction is of indefinite duration and is applicable to external agencies or both the Joint Staff and external agencies. It remains in effect until superseded, rescinded, or otherwise canceled. CJCS Instructions, unlike joint publications, will not contain joint doctrine and/or joint tactics, techniques, and procedures. (JP 1-02)

**Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996.** This gives the authority to acquire IT resources to the head of each executive agency and makes them responsible for effectively managing their IT investments. The primary purposes of the bill were to streamline IT acquisitions and emphasize life cycle management of IT as a capital investment. The key acquisition actions are to give IT procurement authority back to the agencies. It eliminated the Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (FIRMR)



which governed acquisition and management of FIP (computer and telecommunications) resources. It moved the General Services Board of Contract Appeals authority to hear bid protests on IT contracts to the GAO. It encourages incremental acquisition of IT systems and the acquisition of COTS IT products. It also allows the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy to conduct pilot programs in Federal agencies to test alternative approaches for acquisition of IT resources. The key IT management actions were to require agency heads to:

- Design and implement an IT management process for maximizing the value and assessing and managing the risks of the IT acquisitions,
  - Integrate the IT management process with the processes for making budget, financial, and program management decisions,
  - Establish goals for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of agency operations and, as appropriate, the delivery of services to the public through the effective use of IT,
  - Prepare an annual report, to be included in the executive agency's budget submission to Congress, on the progress in achieving the goals,
  - Ensure that performance measurements are prescribed for IT by or to be acquired for, the agency and that they measure how well the IT supports agency programs,
  - Ensure that the information security policies, procedures, and practices of the agency are adequate,
  - Appoint a Chief Information Officer (CIO), and
  - Inventory all computer equipment and maintain an inventory of any such equipment that is excess or surplus property.
- (Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 at website [www.oirm.nih.gov/policy/itmra.html](http://www.oirm.nih.gov/policy/itmra.html))

**Combat Service Support (CSS)**. The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in theater at all levels of war to include other than war. Within the national and theater logistic systems, it includes but is not limited to that support rendered by service forces in ensuring the aspects of supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, and other services required by aviation and ground combat troops to permit those units to accomplish their missions in combat. Combat service support encompasses those activities at all levels of war that produce sustainment to all operating forces on the battlefield. (JP 1-02)

**Combat Support (CS)**. Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. (JP 1-02)

**Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4I)** (DoD) Integrated systems of doctrine, procedures, organizational structures, personnel, equipment, facilities, and communications designed to support a commander's exercise of command and control across the range of military operations. (JP 1-02)

**Commanders-in-Chief (CINC)**. The commander of a Unified or Specified Combatant Command (e.g., USCINCEUR, USCINCPAC, USCINCTrans) with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities. Also combatant command; specified command; unified command. (JP 1-02 and [www.dtic.mil/jcs](http://www.dtic.mil/jcs))

**Common Operating Environment (COE)**. (DOD) The common operating environment provides a familiar look, touch, sound, and feel to the commander, no matter where the commander is deployed. Information presentation and command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence system interfaces are maintained consistently from platform to platform, enabling the commander to focus attention on the crisis at hand. (JP 1-02)

**Common Operational Picture (COP)**. The integrated presentation of situational awareness to operational commanders, senior staff managers, and planners. Also see GCSS COP-CSE following. (Approved GCSS CRD 5 June 2000)

**Course of Action (COA)**. 1. A plan that would accomplish, or is related to, the accomplishment of a mission. 2. The scheme adopted to accomplish a task or mission. It is a product of the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System concept development phase. The supported commander will include a recommended course of action in the commander's estimate. The recommended course of action will include the concept of operations, evaluation of supportability estimates of supporting organizations, and an integrated time-phased data base of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces and sustainment. Refinement of this data base will be contingent on the time available for course of action development. When approved, the course of action becomes the basis for the development of an operation plan or operation order. (JP 1-02)

**Data.** (DoD) Representations of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or by automatic means. Any representations such as characters or analog quantities to which meaning is or might be assigned. (JP 1-02)

**Defense Agencies.** These organizations provide centralized support for DoD within specialized areas of expertise and responsibility. Current Defense Agencies are listed at [www.defenselink.mil/sites/selected.html#agencies](http://www.defenselink.mil/sites/selected.html#agencies).

Abbreviation	Organization (as of September 2000)
BMDO	Ballistic Missile Defense Organization
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DeCA	Defense Commissary Agency
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DCMA	Defense Contract Management Agency
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DLSA	Defense Legal Services Agency
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
DSS	Defense Security Service
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
NSA	National Security Agency

**Defense Information Infrastructure (DII).** The shared or interconnected systems of computers, communications, data applications, security, people, training, and other support structures serving DoD local, national, and worldwide information needs. The DII connects DoD mission support, command and control, and intelligence computers through voice, telecommunications, imagery, video, and multimedia services. It provides information processing and services to subscribers over the DISN and includes command and control, tactical, intelligence, and commercial communications systems used to transmit DoD information. (JP 1-02)

**Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)**. DISA is the combat support agency for the DOD responsible for planning, developing and providing command, control, communications, computers and intelligence (C4I) systems to the warfighter under all conditions of peace and war. (DISA Website at [www.disa.mil/csm/csm.html](http://www.disa.mil/csm/csm.html).)

**Defense Information Systems Network (DISN)**. (DOD) Integrated network, centrally managed and configured to provide long-haul information transfer services for all DoD activities. It is an information transfer utility designed to provide dedicated point-to-point, switched voice and data, imagery, and video teleconferencing services. (JP 1-02)

**Department of Defense (DoD)**. The mission of the DoD is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of the United States of America. (Website [www.defenselink.mil](http://www.defenselink.mil));

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Military Departments and Military Services within those departments, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), Unified and Specified Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and DoD Field Activities, and other organizations established or designated by the President, Secretary of Defense, or law. (Approved GCSS CRD 5 June 2000)

**DoD Component**. (DOD) 1. One of the subordinate organizations that constitute a joint force. Normally a joint force is organized with a combination of Service and functional components. 2. In logistics, a part or combination of parts having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. See also functional component command; Service component command. (JP 1-02);

OSD, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Joint Staff), the unified and specified commands (including US Element, NORAD), Defense agencies, and DoD field activities. (CJCSI 3170.01A)

**External Environment Interface (EEI)**. The interface that supports information transfer between the application platform and the external environment. (NIST Special Report, APP)

**Family-of-Systems (FoS).** A set or arrangement of independent systems that can be arranged or interconnected in various ways to provide different capabilities. The mix of systems can be tailored to provide desired capabilities dependent on the situation. (CJCSI 3170.01A and CJCSI 6212.01B)

**Focused Logistics.** The fusion of logistics information and transportation technologies for rapid crisis response; deployment and sustainment; the ability to track and shift units, equipment, and supplies even while en route and delivery of tailored packages and sustainment directly to the warfighter. One of the four operational concepts (Dominant Maneuver, Precision Engagement, Full Dimensional Protection, and FL) in achieving a higher degree of combat effectiveness or Full Spectrum Dominance through Joint Vision 2010/2020. (Joint Vision 2020 website [www.dtic.mil/jcs/j4/projects/foclog/foclog.html](http://www.dtic.mil/jcs/j4/projects/foclog/foclog.html))

**Global Command and Control System (GCCS).** Highly mobile, deployable command and control system supporting forces for joint and multinational operations across the range of military operations, any time and anywhere in the world with compatible, interoperable, and integrated command, control, communications, computers and intelligence systems. (JP 1-02)

**Global Combat Support System (GCSS).** The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to support and sustain all elements of military forces engaged in military operations. Within the national and theater logistics systems, it includes that support rendered by service forces in ensuring the aspects of supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, and other services required by aerospace, naval, and ground combat troops to permit those units to accomplish their missions. (Approved GCSS CRD 5 June 2000)

**GCSS Common Operational Picture-Combat Support Enhanced (COP-CSE).** The COP-CSE resides on the GCCS COP and is a Unix-based client application to the CSDE. It provides the capability for the user to query logistical information on tracks located on the GCCS COP and adds the capability to display and query sites and operation on the GCCS COP. The COP-CSE provides a map based situational awareness picture of the battlespace, which allows the visualization of information across combat support functions, and between combat support and command and control (GCCS) functions to support the Joint Warfighter. (CJCS J-4 and the approved GCSS CRD 5 June 2000)

**GCSS Combat Support Data Environment (CSDE).** The GCSS CSDE is the core of the GCSS (CINC/JTF) System. A key component is making the GCSS a workable and useful tool for combat support planners. The CSDE is a "semantic gateway" which translates between the user's requests for information and the authoritative data sources that contain the information. By translating data between systems with different schemas, the CSDE promotes data interoperability. This component is essentially a "server" to the GCSS COP-CSE and the GCSS Portal. It resides on top of the GCCS infrastructure as well as the DII COE. (<http://www.disa.mil/gcss/projects.html>)

**Global Transportation Network (GTN).** The designated DOD in-transit visibility system, providing customers with the ability to track the identity, status, and location of DOD units and non-unit cargo, passengers, patients, forces, and military and commercial airlift, sealift and surface assets from origin to destination across the range of military operations. The GTN collects, integrates, and distributes transportation information to combatant commanders, Services, and other DOD customers. GTN provides the US Transportation Command with the ability to perform command and control operations, planning and analysis, and business operations in tailoring customer requirements throughout the requirements process. (JP 1-02)

**Information Exchange Requirements (IER).** The requirement for information to be passed between and among forces, organizations, or administrative structures concerning ongoing activities. IER's identify who exchanges what information with whom, as well as why the information is necessary and how that information will be used. The quality (i.e. frequency, timeliness, security) and quantity (i.e., volume, speed, and type of information such as data, voice, and video) are attributes of the information exchange included in the IER. (CJCSI 3170.01A and CJCSI 6212.01B)

**Information Technology (IT).** Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by a DoD Component. The term "information technology" includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources. (CJCSI 6212.01B and the approved GCSS CRD 5 June 2000)

**Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).**

Founded in 1884, the IEEE is an organization composed of engineers, scientists, and students. The IEEE is best known for developing standards for the computer and electronics industry. In particular, the IEEE 802 standards for local-area networks are widely followed.

<http://webopedia.internet.com/TERM/I/IEEE.html>

**Integrated Data Environment (IDE).** Common services that support the implementation and maintenance of data resources that are used by two or more combat support applications. Services provided include: identification of common data, physical data modeling, data base segmentation, development of data access and maintenance routines, and data base reengineering to use the common data environment. See also Shared Data Environment. (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**Interoperability.** 1). The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units, or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. 2). The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronic equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users. The degree of interoperability should be defined when referring to specific cases. 3). The training between components to support each other and conducted without joint command and control. (JP 1-02);

The ability of two or more systems or components to exchange data and use information. (IEEE STD 610.12);

The ability of two or more systems to exchange information and to mutually use the information that has been exchanged. (Army Science Board)

**Interoperability and Portability.** There are two important aspects to open systems: interoperability and portability. Interoperability refers to the capability for applications running on different computers to exchange information and operates cooperatively using this information. Portability refers to the capability for software to run on different types of hardware. Portability can further be broken down into binary portability and source code portability. Binary portability makes it possible to move an executable copy of a program from one machine to another. Source code portability requires a program to be recompiled when moving from one machine to

another. The development of portable application software components depends on portability standards. Interoperability standards are necessary but not sufficient for a complete open systems environment. Software systems that are built on standards for portability and interoperability are called open systems.

<http://csrc.nist.gov/nistpubs/800-7/node8.html>

**In-Transit Visibility (ITV)**. The ability to track the identity, status, and location of DoD units, and non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants) and passengers; medical patients; and personal property from origin to consignee or destination across the range of military operations. See also global transportation network. (JP 1-02)

**Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)**. The CJCS, Vice CJCS, Chief of Staff (Army), Commandant of the Marine Corps, Chief of Naval Operations, and Chief of Staff (Air Force); when the U.S. Coast Guard is assigned to operate as "a Service in the Navy," JCS includes the Commandant of the Coast Guard. (Website [www.dtic.mil/jcs/](http://www.dtic.mil/jcs/))

**Joint Decision Support Tools (JDST)**. Decision aids that aggregate, categorize, and depict data elements in an easy to use format. JDST provide decision-makers at all levels with accurate, real-time data to collaboratively plan, prioritize, and redirect combat support operations. These tools improve Course of Action (COA) analysis, execution monitoring, and dynamic operational plan alterations, when execution deviates from original planning assumptions. (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**Joint Logistics Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (JLACTD)**. The primary goal of an ACTD is to assess the military utility of a significant new capability and to conduct the assessment as a scale size adequate to clearly establish operational utility and system integrity. (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**Joint Personnel Asset Visibility (JPAV)**. The capability to provide users with timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status, skills and identity of personnel. (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**Joint Task Force (JTF)**. (DOD) A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant



commander, a sub-unified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. (JP 1-02)

**Joint Technical Architecture (JTA).** The DoD JTA objective is to improve and facilitate the ability of DoD systems to support joint and combined operations in an overall investment strategy. The DoD JTA provides the foundation for interoperability among all tactical, strategic, and combat support systems. It mandates interoperability standards and guidelines for system development and acquisition that will facilitate joint and coalitions forces operations. These standards are to be applied in concert with DoD standards reform. The DoD JTA communicates to industry DoD's intent to consider open-systems products and implementations. It acknowledges the direction of industry's standards-based development. The DoD JTA is considered a living document and will be updated as a collaborative effort among DoD components (Commands, Services and Agencies) to leverage technology advancements, standards maturity, OSE, commercial product availability. The JTA is critical to achieving the envisioned objective of a cost-effective, seamless integration environment. Achieving and maintaining this vision requires interoperability: within a JTF/CINC AOR; across CINC AOR boundaries; between strategic and tactical systems; within and across Services and Agencies; from battlefield to the sustaining base; among U.S., Allied and Coalition forces; and, across current and future systems. The current version of the DoD JTA can be found at the web-site listed below. It provides DoD systems developers with the basis for the needed seamless interoperability. The JTA defines the service areas, interfaces, and standards (JTA elements) applicable to all DoD systems and its addition is mandated for the management, development, and acquisition of new or improved systems throughout. The JTA is structured into service areas based on the DoD Technical Reference Model (TRM). The DoD TRM originated from the Technical Architecture Framework of Information Management (TAFIM) and was developed to show which interfaces and content needed to be identified. The JTA consists of two main parts: the JTAV core, and the JTAV annexes. The JTA core contains the minimum set of JTAV elements applicable to all of DoD. (CJCSI 3170.01A, JTA web-site <http://www-jta.itsi.disa.mil>, and Information Technology Management Team (ITMT) Technical Architecture Team Charter Approval of May 26, 1998 web-site [www.dla.mil/j%2D6/records/itmt/docs/052698.htm](http://www.dla.mil/j%2D6/records/itmt/docs/052698.htm))

**Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV).** The capability to provide users with timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment,

and supplies. It includes in-process, in-storage, and in-transit business processes. (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**Joint Vision 2020.** Document which outline DoD Logistics Strategy for out years. The overarching focus of JV2020 remains a joint force capable of full spectrum dominance, persuasive in peace, decisive in war, and preeminent in any form of conflict. Four operational concepts

- dominant maneuver, precision engagement, focused logistics, and full dimensional protection

- that the military must apply to achieve full spectrum dominance were introduced in JV2010 and continue as the foundation of JV2020. The new document focuses on three factors as central to success in these four operational concepts and the resulting capability of full-spectrum dominance:

- Interoperability: Success across the full range of military operations requires interoperability among the joint force, multinational partners, and the interagency.

- Innovation: Broad-based innovation is the key to transforming the capabilities of the joint force.

- Decision Superiority: Information superiority will enable joint command and control to be transformed so our commanders can make better and faster decisions than their opponents. (DoD Web site [www.defenselink.mil](http://www.defenselink.mil))

**Key Performance Parameters (KPPs).** Those capabilities or characteristics considered most essential for successful mission accomplishment. Failure to meet an ORD KPP threshold can be cause for the concept or system selection to be reevaluated or the program to be reassessed or terminated. Failure to meet a CRD KPP threshold can be cause for the FoS or system-of-systems concept to be reassessed or the contributions of the individual systems to be reassessed. KPPs are validated by the JROC. ORD KPPs are included in the APB. (CJCSI 3170.01A and CJCSI 6212.01B)

**Logistics.** The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations that deal with:

- Design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of material;

- Movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel;

- Acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and

- Acquisition or furnishing of services. (JP 1-02)

**Mission Need.** A deficiency in current capabilities or an opportunity to provide new capabilities (or enhance existing capabilities) through the use of new technologies. They are expressed in broad operational terms by the DoD components. (CJCSI 3170.01A and CJCSI 6212.01B)

**Mission Need Statement (MNS).** A formatted non-system-specific statement containing operational capability needs and written in broad operational terms. It describes required operational capabilities and constraints to be studied during the Concept Exploration and Definition Phase. (CJCSI 3170.01A and CJCSI 6212.01B)

**National Command Authority (NCA).** The President and the Secretary of Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors. (JP 1-02) Directions for military operations emanate from the President, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President is the ultimate authority. The Office of the Secretary of Defense carries out the Secretary's policies by tasking the military departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the unified commands. The military departments train and equip their forces. The Chairman plans and coordinates deployments and operations. The unified commands conduct operations.  
([www.defenselink.mil/pubs/dod101/organize.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/dod101/organize.html))

**Near Real Time.** (DOD, NATO) Pertaining to the timeliness of data or information, which has been delayed by the time, required for electronic communication and automatic data processing. This implies that there are no significant delays. (JP 1-02)

**Network Architecture.** Underlying structure of a computer network, including hardware, functional layers, interfaces, and protocols (rules) used to establish communications and to ensure the reliable transfer of information. Since a computer network is a mixture of hardware and software, network architectures are designed to provide both philosophical and physical standards for enabling computers and other devices to handle the complexities of establishing communications links and transferring information without conflict. There are numerous network architectures in existence, among them the internationally accepted seven-layer open systems interconnectivity (OSI) model of the International Organization for Standardization (IOS) and IBM's System Network Architecture

(SNA). Both the OSI and SNA architectures organize network functions in layers, with each layer dedicated to a particular aspect of communication or transmission and with the use of protocols that define how functions are carried out. The objective of the network architecture is to create communication standards that will enable computers of various kinds to exchange information freely and (to the user) transparently.  
<http://www.c3i.osd.mil/bpr/bprcd/6011/glossary.htm>

**Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET).** A subset of the DII that provides end to end information transfer and value added services for the transport of unclassified data. It is a router based wide area network of the DISN. Transmits Unclassified but Sensitive data/information. (JP 6-02)

**Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).** The Office of the Secretary of Defense helps the Secretary plan, advise and carry out the nation's security policies as directed by both the Secretary and the President. The Secretary has four key "under secretaries" to help him in the critical areas of policy, finance, force readiness and purchasing. Basically, they manage ideas - money -- people -- and things. Policy - The Senior Policy Advisor for "ideas" formulates national security/defense policy, and integrates and oversees DoD policy and plans to achieve national security objectives. Finance - Responsible for "money," the Chief Financial Officer oversees our budgetary and fiscal operation, program analysis and evaluation, and general management improvement programs. Force Readiness - As our Director of Force Readiness, the "people" person oversees readiness; the National Guard and Reserve; health affairs; training; and personnel requirements and management, including equal opportunity, morale, welfare, and quality of life issues. Purchasing - As the Purchasing Director, the person in charge of "things" oversees all matters relating to buying, researching, testing, producing and moving things, advises on the use of new technology, protects the environment and controls the Department's use of atomic energy. ([www.defenselink.mil/pubs/dod101/osd.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/dod101/osd.html))

**Open System.** A system that implements sufficient open specifications for interfaces, services, and supporting formats to enable properly engineered components to be utilized across a wide range of systems with minimal changes, to interoperate with other components on local and remote systems, and to interact with users in a style that facilitates portability. An open system is characterized by the following:

- Well defined, widely used, non-proprietary interfaces/protocols, and
- Use of standards which are developed/adopted by industrially recognized standards bodies, and
- Definition of all aspects of system interfaces to facilitate new or additional systems capabilities for a wide range of applications, and
- Explicit provision for expansion or upgrading through the incorporation of additional or higher performance elements with minimal impact on the system. (IEEE POSIX® 1003.0/D15 as modified by the Tri-Service Open Systems Architecture Working Group);

A system with characteristics that comply with specified, publicly maintained, readily available standards and that therefore can be connected to other systems that comply with these same standards. [http://www.its.blrdoc.gov/fs-1037/dir-025/\\_3678.htm](http://www.its.blrdoc.gov/fs-1037/dir-025/_3678.htm)

**Open Systems Approach.** The open systems approach is an integrated business and technical strategy to (1) choose commercially supported specifications and standards for selected system interfaces (external, internal, functional, and physical), products, practices, and tools, and (2) build systems based on modular hardware and software design. In order to achieve an integrated technical and business strategy, an integrated product team (IPT) process is needed that involves all interested parties, e.g. engineering, logistics, finance, contracting, industry, etc. Selection of commercial specifications and standards shall be based on:

- those adopted by industry consensus based standards bodies or de facto standards (those successful in the market place);

- market research that evaluates the short and long term availability of products;

- a disciplined systems engineering process that examines tradeoffs of performance;

- supportability and upgrade potential within defined cost constraint; and

- allowance for continued access to technological innovation supported by many customers and a broad industrial base.

(OSJTF 1998 and Website <http://www.acq.osd.mil/osjtf/index.html>)

**Open Systems Architecture (OSA)**. A system architecture produced by an open systems approach and employing open systems specifications and standards to an appropriate level. (OS-JTF 1998 and <http://www.acq.osd.mil/osjtf/index.html>)

**Open System Environment (OSE)**. A comprehensive set of interfaces, services and support formats, plus user aspects for the interoperability or portability of applications, data or people, as specified by IT standards and profiles (IEEE). NATO One of the goals of the OSE is a set of standards and public specifications designed to provide software portability and interoperability. IEEE POSIX standards serve as the basis of the OSE, with related standards such as the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) communication supplementing POSIX to provide a complete, standards-based computing environment. Two types of standard interfaces are specified in the POSIX OSE: the Application Program Interface (API) and External Environment Interface (EEI). <http://csrc.nist.gov/nistpubs/800-7/node8.html>

**Open Systems Interconnection (OSI)**. Reference Model (OSI--RM): An abstract description of the digital communications between application processes running in distinct systems. The model employs a hierarchical structure of seven layers. Each layer performs value-added service at the request of the adjacent higher layer and, in turn, requests more basic services from the adjacent lower layer:

Physical Layer: Layer 1, the lowest of seven hierarchical layers. The Physical layer performs services requested by the Data Link Layer. The major functions and services performed by the physical layer are: (a) establishment and termination of a connection to a communications medium; (b) participation in the process whereby the communication resources are effectively shared among multiple users, e.g., contention resolution and flow control; and, (c) conversion between the representation of digital data in user equipment and the corresponding signals transmitted over a communications channel.

**Data Link Layer:** Layer 2. This layer responds to service requests from the Network Layer and issues service requests to the Physical Layer. The Data Link Layer provides the functional and procedural means to transfer data between network entities and to detect and possibly correct errors that may occur in the Physical Layer.

Note: Examples of data link protocols are HDLC and ADCCP for point-to-point or packet-switched networks and LLC for local area networks.

**Network Layer:** Layer 3. This layer responds to service requests from the Transport Layer and issues service requests to the Data Link Layer. The Network Layer provides the functional and procedural means of transferring variable length data sequences from a source to a destination via one or more networks while maintaining the quality of service requested by the Transport Layer. The Network Layer performs network routing, flow control, segmentation/desegmentation, and error control functions.

**Transport Layer:** Layer 4. This layer responds to service requests from the Session Layer and issues service requests to the Network Layer. The purpose of the Transport Layer is to provide transparent transfer of data between end users, thus relieving the upper layers from any concern with providing reliable and cost-effective data transfer.

**Session Layer:** Layer 5. This layer responds to service requests from the Presentation Layer and issues service requests to the Transport Layer. The Session Layer provides the mechanism for managing the dialogue between end-user application processes. It provides for either duplex or half-duplex operation and establishes checkpointing, adjournment, termination, and restart procedures.

**Presentation Layer:** Layer 6. This layer responds to service requests from the Application Layer and issues service requests to the Session Layer. The Presentation Layer relieves the Application Layer of concern regarding syntactical differences in data representation within the end-user systems.

Note: An example of a presentation service would be the conversion of an EBCDIC-coded text file to an ASCII-coded file.

**Application Layer:** Layer 7, the highest layer. This layer interfaces directly to and performs common application services for the application processes; it also issues requests to the

Presentation Layer. The common application services provide semantic conversion between associated application processes. Note: Examples of common application services of general interest include the virtual file, virtual terminal, and job transfer and manipulation protocols.

[http://www.its.bldrdoc.gov/fs-1037/dir-025/\\_3680.htm](http://www.its.bldrdoc.gov/fs-1037/dir-025/_3680.htm)

**Open System Interconnectivity (OSI) Protocol.** Hosts, Networks and Router Standards are specified within the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model, the standards in these sections map to the internet-work layer and above. These standards support logical end-to-end interface connections. Hosts and routers connect to networks using the corresponding network interface protocols. The network protocols correspond to the physical, data link, and Intranet layers that are defined by the OSI reference model. (JTA Version 6.0, 8 May 2000 at Website <http://www-jta.itsi.disa.mil/>)

**Open System Standard.** An open system standard is an interface specification - a specification that describes services provided by a software product - to which any vendor can build products. There are two important points. First, the specification is available to any vendor and evolves through a consensus process that is open to the entire industry. Second, the specification defines only an interface, so different vendors can provide the standard interface on their proprietary operating systems. Open system standards will make it possible to develop standard software components that can be implemented on a wide variety of hardware, making software components industry economically practical. But, open system standards do not solve all problems associated with building interchangeable software components. Software designers need to understand the capabilities and limitations of software standards, and how to deal with these limitations. This article describes important open system standards and explains how they can be used to build portable, interoperable application software components. <http://csrc.nist.gov/nistpubs/800-7/node8.html>

**Operational Architecture (OA).** A description (often graphical) of the tasks and activities, operational elements, and information flows required to accomplish or support warfighting functions. (CJCSI 3170.01A);



An Operational Architecture is a description (often graphical) of the operational elements, assigned tasks, and information flows required to support the warfighter. It defines the type of information, the frequency of the exchange, and what tasks are supported by these information exchanges. (JTA, Draft Version 4.0 of 14 April 2000 at Website <http://www-jta.itsi.disa.mil/>)

**Operational Requirements**. (DOD, NATO) Refers to military requirement and objective force level. An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military objectives, missions, or tasks. (JP 1-02);

An established need justifying the timely allocations of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military objectives, missions, or tasks. (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000) Also see Requirement below.

**Operational Requirements Document (ORD)**. A formatted statement containing performance and related operational parameters for the proposed concept or system. Prepared by the user or user's representative at each milestone beginning with Milestone I. (CJCSI 6212.01B and GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**Portability**. The ease with which a system, component, data, or user can be transferred from one hardware or software environment to another. (JTA Draft Version 4.0, 14 April 2000)

**Port of Debarkation (POD)**. The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. May be a seaport or aerial port of debarkation. For unit requirements it may or may not coincide with the destination. (JP 1-02)

**Port of Embarkation (POE)**. The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. May be a seaport or aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to port of debarkation. For unit and non-unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the origin. (JP 1-02)

**Real time**. (DOD, NATO) Pertaining to the timeliness of data or information that has been delayed only by the time required for electronic communication. This implies that there are no noticeable delays. (JP 1-02)

**Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSOI)**. The process of receiving, preparing, and transportation of individuals, units, and supplies from a POE/POD to their

operating unit or location. This term is now, more properly, Joint RSOI (JRSOI). (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**Requirement.** The need of an operational user, initially expressed in broad operational capability terms in the format of a MNS. It progressively evolves to system-specific performance requirements in the ORD. (CJCSI 3170.01A and CJCSI 6212.01B) Also see Operational Requirement above.

**Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET).** The SIPRNET is a subset of the DII and provides end to end information transfer and value added services, for the transport of data up to the SECRET level. The SIPRNET architecture supports national defense C4I worldwide information transfer requirements. It is a router based wide area network of the DISN. (JP 6-02)

**Military Service.** Headed by a uniformed member who reports to the Civilian Secretary appointed by the President, to head that Military Department of which that Service is a part. (CJCSI 3170.01A) For purposes of this document, a Military Service consists of the active forces of the US Army, US Navy, US Marine Corps and US Air Force, as well as their Reserves and National Guard. It also includes the US Coast Guard.

**Shared Data Environment (SHADE).** Common services that support the implementation and maintenance of data resources that are used by two or more combat support applications. Services provided include: identification of common data, physical data modeling, data base segmentation, development of data access and maintenance routines, and data base reengineering to use the common data environment. See also Integrated Data Environment. (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**System Architecture.** (System Architecture View) A description, including graphics, of systems and interconnections providing for or supporting warfighting functions. (CJCSI 3170.01A);

A description, including graphics, of systems and interconnections providing for or supporting warfighting functions. It shows how multiple systems link and interoperate, and may describe the internal construction and operations of particular systems within the architecture. This includes the physical connection, locations, and identification of key nodes, circuits, networks, warfighting platforms and specifies system and component performance parameters. (GCSS CRD, 5 June 2000)

**System Capabilities.** Measures of performance such as range, lethality, maneuverability, and survivability. (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**System Characteristics.** Design features such as weight, fuel capacity, and size. Characteristics are usually traceable to capabilities (e.g., hardening characteristics are derived from a survival capability) and are frequently dictated by operational constraints (e.g., carrier compatibility) and/or the intended operational environment (e.g., NBC). (GCSS CRD, 5 June 2000)

**System-of-Systems.** A set or arrangement of systems that are related or connected to provide a given capability. The loss of any part of the system will degrade the performance or capabilities of the whole. (CJCSI 3170.01A)

**Technical Architecture.** The minimal set of rules governing the arrangement, interaction, and interdependence of system parts or elements, whose purpose is to ensure that a conformant system satisfies a specified set of requirements. (CJCSI 3170.01A);

It also provides the technical systems-implementation guidelines upon which engineering specifications are based, common building blocks are established, and product lines are developed. This includes a collection of technical standards, conventions, rules and criteria organized into profiles that govern system services, interfaces, and relationships for particular systems architecture views and that relate to particular operational views. (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**Threshold.** A minimum acceptable operational value below which the utility of the system becomes questionable. (CJCSI 3170.01A)

**Unified and Specified Combatant Commands.** Operational Control of the U.S. combat forces is assigned to the nation's Unified Combat Commands. The chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the Unified Commanders in Chief. Orders and other communications from the President or Secretary are transmitted through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A Unified Combatant Command is composed of forces from two or more services, has a broad and continuing mission and is normally organized on a geographical basis. The number of unified combatant commands is not fixed by law or regulation and may vary from time to time. Also see CINC above. (JP 1-02)

Abbreviation	Unified Command (as of Sep 00)
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USCENTCOM	US Central Command
USEUCOM	US European Command
USJFCOM	US Joint Forces Command
USPACOM	US Pacific Command
USSOUTHCOM	US Southern Command
USSOCOM	US Special Operations Command
USSPACECOM	US Space Command
USSTRATCOM	US Strategic Command
USTRANSCOM	US Transportation Command

**Universal Joint Task List (UJTL).** The coordinated set of doctrinal tasks at the Strategic National (SN), Strategic Theater (ST), Operational (OP), and Tactical levels of military operations that contribute to the achievement of missions. (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**User.** An operational command or agency that receives or will receive benefit from the acquired system. CINC's and their Service component commands are the users. There may be more than one user for a system. The Service component commands are seen as users for systems required to organize, equip, and train forces for the CINC's. The Chiefs of the Services and heads of other DoD components are validation and approval authorities and are not viewed as users. (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

**Validation.** The review of documentation by an operational authority other than the user to confirm the need or operational requirement. As a minimum, the operational validation authority reviews the MNS, confirms that a nonmateriel solution is not feasible, assesses the joint Service potential, and forwards a recommendation to the Milestone Decision Authority for Milestone 0 action. Validation is a necessary, but not sufficient, step for approval. This step appears identical to approval in the case of a MNS, but the JROC may delegate final ORD approval authority while retaining validation authority. (CJCSI 3170.01A)

**Web-Based.** Developed to operate over a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol network (such as the Internet, NIPRNET, or SIPRNET) using the World Wide Web (WWW) family of protocols, including HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP). For example, a web-based application generally employs a web browser as the primary user interface for clients. Those clients then interact with application servers (web servers) using HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML), Java, Active-X, XML and related technologies. Web-based applications have the advantage of simplified life-cycle maintenance because the developer

**December 8, 2000**

generally does not need to distribute software updates to every client. Instead, updates are concentrated at the servers. Web technology also dominates in the commercial sector. So web-based developers can more easily take advantage of commercial products. However, web-based technologies may assume communications bandwidth that is not available in some environments (e.g., a combat net radio network). (GCSS CRD, approved 5 June 2000)

## TABLES

Table A

## ORD KPP Summary

Key Performance Parameter	KPP Description	Threshold	Objective
<u>Interoperability</u>	The JTAV interoperability KPP is derived from the top level IER matrix at table B which identifies the standards specified in the threshold and objective values. IERs for each source data system are identified in Table C.	Interoperability: JTAV will be able to accept or exchange common data elements with 100% of data sources identified as critical in the top-level IER matrix in Table B.	JTAV will be able to accept or exchange common data elements with 100% of data sources identified in top-level IER matrix in Table B.
<u>Compliant</u>	Develop JTAV in accordance with the JTA and be compliant with the DII COE	DII COE certification at Level 6 within the Windows NT environment.	DII COE certification at Level 8 within the Windows NT environment.
<u>Security</u>	Achieve information surety and security via multiple tiered protection, data guard, encryption, fully employed PKI protocols, and intrusion detection.	Each JTAV server suite will go through the certification and accreditation process using the DITSCAP and SABIR requirements.	Same as Threshold

TABLE B

Consolidated IER Matrix

TABLE C

IER Matrix



## APPENDICES

### Appendix A

#### References

	Directive	Document Title	Date
a		CINC 129 Category One Requirements	29 Nov 99
b	CJSM 3500.04B	Universal Joint Task List	1 Oct 99
c		GCSS Capstone Requirements Document	5 Jun 00
d		Defense Total Asset Visibility Implementation Plan of November 1995	23 May 96
e	DoD 5000.2-R	Mandatory Procedures for MDAPS and MAIS Acquisition Programs	11 May 99
f	CJCSI 3170.01A	Requirements Generation System	10 Aug 99
g	CJCSI 6212.01B	Interoperability and Supportability of National Security Systems and Information Technology Systems	8 May 00
h		JTAV System Architecture Plan	Aug 97
i		JTAV Operational Architecture Plan	Dec 97
j		JTAV Functional Requirements Document	Jul 97
k		GCSS Strategic Plan 2000-2003 (Draft)	15 Jul 00
l		GCSS Mission Needs Statement	10 Sep 97
m	DoD 4140-R	DoD Materiel Management Regulation	1 May 98
n		CINC and JTF Personnel Asset Visibility Functional Requirements Document	11 Jun 96
o		DoD Joint Technical Architecture(JTA) Version 3.1	31 Mar 00
p		Joint Vision 2020	June 2000
q	DoD 5200.28	Security Requirements for Automated Information Systems (AIS).	21 Mar 88
r	DoDI 5200.40	DoD Information Technology Security Certification and Accreditation Process (DITSCAP)	30 Dec 97
s	Joint Pub. 1-0	Doctrine for Personnel Support to Joint Operations	19 Nov 98
t	DoD Memo No. 6-8510	DoD Global Information Grid Information Assurance Guidance Policy Memorandum	16 Jun 00

## Appendix B

### Distribution List

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, US Army  
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics, US Navy  
Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics,  
US Air Force  
Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics  
US Marine Corps  
Director of Logistics, US Coast Guard  
Director for Logistics, US Joint Forces Command  
Director for Logistics & Security Assistance, US Central Command  
Director for Logistics & Security Assistance,  
US European Command  
Director, Logistics, Engineering & Security Assistance,  
US Pacific Command  
Director, Operations & Logistics, US Strategic Command  
Director for Logistics, US Space Command  
Director for Logistics, US Southern Command  
Director for Logistics, US Special Operations Command  
Director, Operations & Logistics, US Transportation Command  
Director, Command, Control, Communications and Computer  
Systems USTRANSCOM TCJ6)  
US EL NORAD  
Director, Defense Logistics Agency  
Director for Manpower and Personnel (J-1), Joint Staff  
Director for Intelligence (J-2), Joint Staff  
Director for Operations (J-3), Joint Staff  
Director for Logistics (J-4), Joint Staff  
Director for Strategic Plans (J-5), Joint Staff  
Director for Command, Control Communications, and Computer  
Systems (J-6), Joint Staff  
Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment (J-8),  
Joint Staff

## Appendix C

### List of Supporting Analyses and Correspondence

1. Memorandum of April 30, 1992 from Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics) approval of Total Asset Visibility Plan
2. Department of Defense Logistics Strategic Plan, 1994 Edition, implementing for Total Asset Visibility and identification of the Services and Agencies to participate.
3. Memorandum of 8 March 1995 from the Honorable James R. Klugh, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics, establishing the DoD In-Transit Visibility Integration Plan to be consist with the Total Asset Visibility Plan
4. Memorandum of 21 April 1995 from the Honorable James R. Klugh, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics (Acquisition and Technology), directing the establishment of the DoD Joint Integrated Process Team for Total Asset Visibility
5. Memorandum(s) of May 30 1995, from General John H. Tilelli, Jr, USA, Vice Chief of Staff, Department of the Army to: Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, Commander USTRANSCOM and Directors DISA, establishing the Joint Defense Total Asset Visibility Office
6. Memorandum J4A 01465-95 of 6 October 1995 from Vice Admiral J. B. LaPlante, USN, Director of Logistics, the Joint Staff to Deputy Chief of Logistics, US Army regarding Status of Defense Total Asset Visibility Initiatives
7. Joint Defense Total Asset Visibility (DTAV) Office Charter, October 1995, approved by the Honorable John Phillips, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics), and Lieutenant General Johnnie E. Wilson, USA, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army
8. Defense Total Asset Visibility (DTAV) Implementation Plan of November 1995 approved by the Honorable Paul Kaminski, Under Secretary Of Defense (Acquisition and Technology)

**December 8, 2000**

9. Defense In-Transit Visibility (DTIV) Integration Plan of February 1995 approved by the Honorable James R. Klugh, Deputy Under Secretary for Defense (Logistics) that directed DTIV capability to be consistent with DTAV

10. Memorandum of 9 February 1996 from Principal Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics), the Honorable Roy R. Willis, providing justification and authorization for deployment of JTAV System to USEUCOM in support of effort in Bosnia.

11. Memorandum J-4A 00357-96 of 26 March 1996 from Vice Admiral J. B. LaPlante, USN, Director of Logistics of the Joint Staff to Executive Agent, Defense Total Asset Visibility (DA, DCSLOG) identified DTAV as one of the Joint Warfighting Capability Assessment (JWCA) initiatives being monitored by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). The JROC Chairman's Program Recommendations memo, interalia, promulgated to move forward with JTAV.

12. Memorandum J-4A 00358-96 of 26 March 1996 from Vice Admiral J. B. LaPlante, USN, Director of Logistics, the Joint Staff to all Service logistics heads. This memo articulated the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's desire to use DTAV in support of the CINC/JTF Commanders control of incoming, outgoing and on hand supplies, equipment and personnel.

13. Memorandum J-4A 00367-96 of 27 March 1996 from Vice Admiral J. B. LaPlante, USN, Director of Logistics, the Joint Staff to DUSD (L). Memo recommended DTAV technical direction from DARPA and assigns functional program direction to the Executive Agent.

14. Memorandum of 27 January 1997 from Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (C3I Acquisition), the Honorable Anthony M. Valletta, redesignation JTAV from an ACAT IAM Program to a Special Interest Major Information Technology Initiative to the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer

15. Functional Requirements Document for Joint Total Asset Visibility dated July 1997

16. Memorandum of 24 April 1998 from Acting Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, the Honorable Roy R. Willis, transferring of Executive Agency for JTAV from the Department of the Army to the Defense Logistics Agency

**December 8, 2000**

17. Real world operations involving JTAV provided lessons learned and recommended actions. Following is a partial list of real world contingencies, operations and exercises with JTAV involvement.

- Bosnia
- Kosovo
- East Timor
- Flow 99
- Ulchi Focus Lens
- Bright Star
- Cobra Gold
- Foal Eagle

18. JTAV User Conferences of 1997, 1998, and 1999

19. JTAV Strategic Plans 1998, 1999

20. DoD IG Audit Report No. 00-005 dated October 8, 1999  
regarding Information Assurance for the JTAV System

21. DoD IG Audit Report no. 00-009 dated October 14, 1999  
Regarding Information Assurance for the JTAV System at the US  
Pacific Command

22. Gartner Group Report of November 1999 - JTAV Objective  
Systems Architecture Assessment

23. Gartner Group Report of November 1999 - JTAV Operational  
Architecture Assessment

24. Gartner Group Report of December 1999 - JTAV Workshop  
Planning

25. Configuration Management Board Minutes, monthly meetings  
conducted with results of board determinations and rationale for  
decisions based on analyses presented during those meetings. CMB  
Meetings began October 1996 to present.

26. GCSS Capstone Requirements Document of June 2000 approved  
by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council.

## Appendix D

### GCSS and JTAV Relationship/Crosswalk (KPP, IER, OV)

JTAV has worked closely with the JCS J-4, Joint Requirements Office (Office of Primary Responsibility for GCSS requirements) to develop a cross-walked between GCSS CRD and JTAV ORD. This appendix provides operational and systems diagrams depicting the inter-relationship between the JTAV and GCSS CRD/ORD features. Top level views of both programs KPP's, IER's and OV series are displayed on a single sheet of paper to comparison and contrast programs. JTAV is a web-based application providing an initial capability, along with GTN, from which GCSS has emerged.

## Appendix E

### KPP derivation from IER and OV/SV

The interoperability KPP is derived from individual contributing IER's associated with each data feed or open system access established between JTAV and Service/Agency designated authoritative data source systems. The IER describes the triggering event that initiates the exchange of information. The mechanisms and processes involved are dependent upon the state of Service/Agency AIS's. Many Source systems are batch processes with daily or less frequent updates. Information exchanges have been scheduled to be least disruptive/intrusive to functional processes, while striving to acquire most current data. Newer source systems processes with relational databases and transactional updates (report as occur in near real time) are developed using an open system approach. The event trigger in these instances is a JTAV user request for specific data.

Interoperability is achieved as each Service/Agency AIS is successfully accessed, and information exchange occurs rendering the most current data available for the authoritative sources. Collective critical AIS's selected for threshold IOC provide an integrated corporate logistics data in a common (joint) operational logistics picture.

An overarching interoperability KPP is derived for linkage of reference (g) building blocks of OV to SV to IER to KPP. An OV nodal diagram has been developed by Service function describing information flows for each AIS from which JTAV acquires information. Systems experts have provided information to create SV's as the next step of tracing information through networks into JTAV. IER Matrices conform to reference (g) requirements. Subsystem feeders have been included for clarity and to show information with commonality influences. An indication of each systems threshold and/or objective nature relative to IOC is included in each IER page, again for clarity since the macro system has such a large set of connections.

Sub-features of Interoperability:

Relevancy for JTAV is a function of Service/Agency data source selection and data selected to be blended with other like databases in other Services/Agencies. AIS sources have been selected by the Service/Agency with Reciprocal functional

**December 8, 2000**

personnel interface meeting to select appropriate data elements to portray relevant information.

Responsiveness to information queries continues to evolve with improvements, search engine browsers, communications bandwidth throughout NIPRNET/SIPRNET/Internet and WAN/MAN/LAN and PC Modems. Database feed processing evolves with selection of more performance processes being reevaluated on a regular basis. Middleware process improvement continues.

Accuracy of information is closely tied to timeliness and data integrity. Timeliness is a shared function, but principally limited by source system refreshment methods and frequency. Data integrity is monitored by system and database administration for the presence or absence of regularly scheduled feeds and relative size. Specific challenges are best coming from Subject Matter Experts or the users. They possess an ability to quickly identify missing or corrupt data.

Availability of JTAV processes virtually ubiquitous. Minimum conditions required to access JTAV includes access to SIPRNET/NIPRNET/Internet or phone line SALTS Terminal or telephone up-link to communication satellites; a PC with a Netscape or Explorer browser; access permission granted by CINC J6 and SA.



**TABLE B: High Level Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data to identify and distribute personnel, determine force requirements, gain visibility of trained and organizationally sound units and replacements.	Personnel - DoD personnel systems provide JTAV with visibility of DoD personnel. Demographics information to identify person, grade, skill, geo location, unit (home deployed, TDY, TAD) and duty status.	Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data to identify and distribute personnel, determine force requirements, gain visibility of trained and organizationally sound units and replacements.	Personnel - DoD personnel systems provide JTAV with visibility of DoD personnel. Demographics information to identify person, grade, skill, geo location, unit (home deployed, TDY, TAD) and duty status.	Coast Guard	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV User initiates a data request for in-storage logistics data to support distribution of supplies and equipment at the right time and place needed.	Logistics - DoD logistics systems provide visibility of in-storage assets: direct support authorized stockage lists, display assets at battalion level or higher, shipboard and major shore stations and activities, Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF's), bases, installations and support activities. Marine air assets are accounted for in the Navy logistics systems, base supply and medical logistics, Intermediate depot held stock.	Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, DLA	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates periodic update to update in-storage data							
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV User initiates a data request for in-storage logistics data to support distribution of supplies and equipment at the right time and place needed.	Logistics - DoD logistics systems provide visibility of in-storage assets: direct support authorized stockage lists, display assets at battalion level or higher, shipboard and major shore stations and activities, Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF's), bases, installations and support activities. Marine air assets are accounted for in the Navy logistics systems, base supply and medical logistics, Intermediate depot held stock.	Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, DLA, Commercial, Coalition, MILSEALIFT, Coast Guard	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates periodic update in-storage data							

**TABLE B: High Level Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for in-transit logistics data to assist in maintaining visibility of the timely flow of stocks throughout the asset pipeline.	Logistics - DoD in-transit systems provide JTAV with visibility of DoD assets moving in the pipeline. JTAV will provide visibility to users to track the identity, status, and location of DoD unit and non-unit cargo, passengers, patients, forces, and military and commercial airlift, sealift and surface assets from origin to destination, during peace, contingencies, and war.	GTN	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates periodic update in-transit data							
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for in-transit logistics data to assist in maintaining visibility of the timely flow of stocks throughout the asset pipeline .	Logistics - DoD in-transit systems provide JTAV with visibility of DoD assets moving in the pipeline. JTAV will provide visibility to users to track the identity, status, and location of DoD unit and non-unit cargo, passengers, patients, forces, and military and commercial airlift, sealift and surface assets from origin to destination, during peace, contingencies, and war.	Navy, Air Force	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for medical logistics data to gain visibility to ensure an effective and consistent program of medical services.	Logistics - DoD logistics systems provide visibility of the total quantity of a given medical equipment item by Service or DODAAC/organization, provide medical inventory status of an item, sorted by a variety of data fields such as owning Service, DODAAC/organization, location, and condition code, medical items within each Service's War Reserve Materiel stockpiles (for Phase 1, visibility is limited to Army and Air Force materiel), and blood status and blood shipments.	JMAR	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	YES	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE B: High Level Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user or a DoD application initiates a query for logistics requisition data to gain visibility to assist in tracking flow of stocks to the joint operations area.	Logistics - logistics information from transactions	DLA	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data pull daily to update logistics transaction data.							
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 4.1, SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.2, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.3, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A DoD Application initiates a query for logistics or personnel data to use this data to support the generation of joint information for use by the designated user, i.e. Joint Staff, CINC Planning staff, JTF Commander, etc.	Logistics - JTAV provides various applications with an integrated joint source of logistics and personnel information.	JTAV	JLACTD, ALP, COP CSE (Threshold Systems)	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	Development deferred.	Logistics -Maintenance visibility. Deferred	Logistics - Development deferred	Logistics - Development deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
<b>Personnel Visibility</b>								
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data	Personnel - TAPDB provide JTAV with visibility of Army personnel. TAPDB consists of data files for officer, enlisted, USAR, ARNG. Data: name, SSN, deployed unit, duty status, service code, deployed MOS then added to DMDC data.	Total Army Personnel Data Base (TAPDB)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data	Personnel - NSIPS provides JTAV with visibility of navy personnel. Demographics information to identify person, grade, skill, geo location, unit (home deployed, TDY, TAD) and duty status.	Navy Standard Integrated Personnel System (NSIPS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data	Personnel - MANPER provides JTAV with visibility of Air Force Personnel. Demographics information to identify person, grade, skill, geo location, unit (home deployed, TDY, TAD) and duty status.	Manpower and Personnel Module (USAF MANPER)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data	Personnel - MC-TFS provides JTAV with visibility of Active Duty and Reserve Marine Corps personnel. Demographics information to identify person, grade, skill, geo location, unit (home deployed, TDY, TAD) and duty status.	Marine Corps Total Force Structure System (MC-TFS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data.	Personnel - CGHRMS provides JTAV with visibility of Coast Guard Personnel. Demographics information to identify person, grade, skill, geo location, unit (home deployed, TDY, TAD) and duty status.	Coast Guard Human Resources Management System (CGHRMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
<b>In Storage Visibility</b>								
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV User initiates a data request. ATAV refreshment via batch process 3X daily.	Logistics - Army Total Asset Visibility (ATAV) provides JTAV with visibility of Army assets. The ATAV capability integrates information from 42 existing Army logistics data sources. In addition to asset data, ATAV provides authorization data, basis of issue plans, procurement data, distribution priorities, and catalog data. ATAV provides visibility of Army ammunition, repair parts, major end items.	ATAV which integrates: SARSS, SPBS-R, CCSS, WARS, SAAS-MOD, LIF, AWRDS, WOLF	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data pull daily.							
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a logistics query for ammunition data.	Logistics - CAIMS provides JTAV with visibility of USN munitions. CAIMS is a classified automated information system which provides NOC worldwide asset visibility and control over Navy conventional ammunition. Salient features of CAIMS are a secure database and secure networks or remote telecommunication devices to user activities. CAIMS represents a single database for all Navy conventional ammunition under the management of NOC.	Conventional Ammunition Integration Management System (CAIMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	CONFIDENTIAL
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a logistics query for ammunition data.	Logistics - CAS provides JTAV with visibility of Air Force ammunition assets. CAS provides Air Force ammunition information in 4 levels of data systems. JTAV pulls CAS-A information from the national repository to populate the National Level Ammunition Center server in the Pentagon.	Combat Ammunition System (CAS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	CLASSIFIED SECRET
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a logistics query for ammunition data.	Logistics - MAARS II provides JTAV with visibility of USMC munitions stocks. USMC ammunition information resides in 110 sites which predominantly use 3 levels of ROLMS software application. 26 of those sites are Army depot which use Standard Depot System (SDS). The data rolls up into Marine Corps data base at Quantico. JTAV receives a push which is pushed to NLAC and regional CINCs.	Marine Corps Automated Ammunition Requisitioning System II (MAARS II)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a logistics query for ammunition data.	Logistics - CAIMS provides JTAV with visibility of Coast Guard Ammunition Assets	CAIMS	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a logistics query for ammunition data.	Logistics - CAIMS provides JTAV with visibility of Military Sea Lift Ammunition Assets	CAIMS	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - RCAS provides JTAV visibility of US Army Reserve and National Guard Assets. RCAS supports daily operational, training, and administrative tasks for all Guard and Reserve echelons, and provides timely and more accurate information to plan and support mobilization. RCAS is currently developing increment 4 of RCAS which will include logistics data from the USAR and ARNG.	Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - U2 provides JTAV with visibility of Navy ashore stocks in CONUS.	U2	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. U2 is batch process.	Logistics - FIMARS Provides JTAV with visibility of Navy shipboard supply assets	Fleet Inventory Management and Reporting System (FIMARS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push bi-weekly.							

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. CASEMIS is batch process.	Logistics - CASEMIS provides JTAV with visibility of Navy construction, fleet hospital, beach master, antarctic national science, fuel spill abatement unit equipment	Construction, Automotive, and Special Equipment Management Information System (CASEMIS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push daily.						< 180 seconds	
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - IMRL provides JTAV with Navy visibility of a consolidated list of specified items and quantities of Support Equipment (SE) required by a particular aircraft maintenance activity or activity component to perform its assigned maintenance mission. An IMRL is constructed for all Navy and Marine Corps aviation activities.	Individual Materiel Readiness List (IMRL)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - AMMRL provides JTAV with visibility of Navy data required for effective management of Support Equipment (SE) at all levels of aircraft maintenance and training.	Aircraft Maintenance Materiel Readiness List (AMMRL)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - NALDA II provides JTAV with visibility of Navy aviation repair part tracking	Naval Aviation Logistics Data Analysis II (NALDA II)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. AFEMS is batch process.	Logistics - AFEMS provides JTAV with visibility of USAF unit equipment	Air Force Equipment Management System (AFEMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push quarterly.							

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. SBSS is batch process.	Logistics - SBSS provides JTAV with visibility of Air Force retail supply assets. SBSS is being replaced by ILS-S. ILS-S has the capability of eventually allowing customers to place orders from their desktop computers and sending them directly to the system, eliminating the current requirement to call supply customer service.	Standard Base Supply System (SBSS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push daily.							
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - SCS provides JTAV with visibility of USAF wholesale materiel, which includes base level excess wholesale managed items. The D035A system is an on-line system that operates at each Air Logistics Center (ALC). It is designed to perform ALC edit, index and routing functions necessary to provide all using systems with current and consistent cataloging management data for those stock numbers for which the ALC has AF wholesale item management responsibility. D035C establishes a logistics management system for depot recoverable items expendability, recoverability, and repairability.	Air Force Stock Control System (SCS) (commonly known as DO 35)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - SASSY provides JTAV with visibility of USMC Retail assets. SASSY supports the retail (intermediate and consumer) level of Marine Corps supply. SASSY has automated retail level supply accounts throughout the Marine Corps.	Supported Activity Supply System (SASSY) (SASSY contains MPS BIC data)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. MC SCS is batch process.	Logistics - MC SCS provides JTAV with visibility of Marine Corps wholesale assets in storage.	Marine Corps Stock Control System (MCSCS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push daily.							



**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - The Asset Tracking for Logistics And Supply System (ATLASS) provides JTAV with visibility of Marine Corps assets. ATLASS is used in the MPF environment to maintain accountability of assets as they pass from the ship to the AAOEs and beyond.	Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System II (ATLAS II) (To replace SASSY & MIMMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. SAMMS is batch process.	Logistics - The Standard Automated Material Management System (SAMMS) provides JTAV with visibility of item inventory and supply management information at the DLA Supply Centers. SAMMS provides status of requisitions, stock on hand, due in assets, back orders, and reports of discrepancy.	Standard Automated Materiel Management System (SAMMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data pull daily.							
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. DISMS is batch process.	Logistics - DISMS provides JTAV with visibility of subsistence assets within DLA. DISMS handles the materiel management of the Subsistence commodity in support of the military services worldwide. DISMS supports both perishable and semi-perishable items including the critical categories of rations, tray packs and meals-ready-to-eat. It provides an integrated environment between the contracting, financial and asset management components of the system.	Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System (DISMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push daily.							
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.2	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - FOLDER is the future web-based version of DISMS.	FOLDER (Web-based DISMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - DFAMS provides JTAV with visibility of DLA bulk fuel assets. DFAMS is the central automation system to support all aspects of DFSC's fuels management processing. DFAMS currently provides bulk and into-plane procurement support; distribution planning and authorization for bulk; supply transaction and inventory processing for bulk; and accounting functions including funds control, accounts payable and receivable; and general ledger.	Defense Fuel Automated Management System (DFAMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - FAS provides JTAV with visibility of DLA bulk fuel assets. The FAS Program provides an automated materiel management system for all energy offices that spans from point of sale to vendor payment. The FAS AIS will support the business functions of acquisition and contract management, supply management, facilities management, financial management, and decision support.	Fuel Automated System (FAS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - NEURS provides JTAV with visibility of Military Sea Lift Fuel assets	FUELS Navy Energy Usage Reporting System (NEURS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - FLIS provides JTAV with DLA catalog data. FLIS is the primary computer system through which users are able to access, maintain, store and retrieve necessary information related to an item of supply.	Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.2	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - DFW is the web based version of DFAMS with provides JTAV with Visibility of DLA wholesale fuel assets	DFW (Web-based DFAMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.3	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. SCCR is batch process. JTAV system initiates data push daily.	Logistics - SCCR is responsible for replacing the outdated systems at the Engineering Logistics Center. SCCR is also a vital link in the Fleet Logistics System (FLS) project. FLS will provide an information system that integrates the processes and data associated with configuration management, maintenance management, supply management, procurement management, and financial management.	Supply Center Computer Replacement (SCCR)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 4.1, SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.2, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.3, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - Visibility of Coalition Forces logistics assets	Coalition Forces - to be determined	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.2	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - Visibility of DoD procured assets directly from the vendor	Direct Vendor Delivery (DVD) Prime Vendors	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - Visibility of DoD assets being stored or repaired at commercial facilities	Department of Defense Commercial Asset Visibility (DOD CAV)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.2	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - The SPS supports DoD procurement functions which include the acquisition of supplies and services.	Standard Procurement System/Shared Data Warehouse (SPS/SDW)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.2	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - Visibility of DLA excess property generated by the Services	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (IRIS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - visibility of military sea lift shipboard supply assets and stocks available at Naval depots.	Shipboard Non-Tactical Automation Program/Shipboard Uniform Automatic Data Processing System/Fleet Inventory Management Reporting (SNAP/SUADP S/FIMAR)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - Visibility of Military Sea Lift Assets in storage	Supply Management	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - visibility of Military Sea Lift Configuration Management information	Configuration Management Information Systems (CMIS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - visibility of military sea lift shipboard supply assets afloat	Afloat Residual Asset Management System (ARAMIS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
<b>In Transit</b>								
SN 1.1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for in transit logistics data.	Logistics - GTN gathers the family of transportation customers and providers of lift into a single integrated network that provides intransit visibility (ITV) and the command and control (C2) capabilities. GTN integrates deployment-related ADP systems. GTN integrates the current process of satisfying transportation requirements in peace and war using DoD (primarily DTS) and commercial automated transportation systems.	GTN which integrates: ADANS, AMS, CMOS, CAPS II, CFM, DTTS, GATES, GDSS, GOPAX, IBS, JALIS, TC-AIMS II, TCACCIS, WPS, CAMPS, FACTS, IC3, MTMS	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for in transit logistics data. CRIM is batch process.	Logistics - CRIM provides visibility of Navy assets and personnel routing information.	Cargo Routing Information Management (CRIM)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data pull daily.							
SN 1.1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for in transit logistics data.	Logistics - RFT-E provides visibility of cargo movement in Europe. RFT-K provides visibility of cargo movement in Korea. RF technology provides "inside the box" visibility of containers and container contents moving through the DoD transportation pipeline.	Radio Frequency Tag-Europe (RFT-E), Radio Frequency Tag-Korea (RFT-K)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 1.1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for in transit logistics data.	Logistics - Visibility of USAF assets in-transit	Pipeline Tracking Analysis and Metrics System (PTAM)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
<b>Medical</b>								
SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for medical logistics data.	Logistics - The JMAR capability integrates medical information from existing DoD medical logistics data sources. JMAR provides visibility of medical retail stocks aboard Navy ships; visibility of medical materiel, medical assemblages, and medical maintenance for Air Force War Reserve Materiel (WRM); visibility of Army-owned medical assets; visibility of historical original assemblage requirements and fill for DEPMEDS sets; visibility of requisition medical materiel; DSCP Readiness Contract File, visibility of items on contingency contracts, such as Vendor Managed Inventory; and visibility of medical assemblages, to component level.	JMAR which integrates: DBSS, DMLSS AM, FIMARS, MEDLOG, WRM, NAC, NAY, TAMMIS MEDSUP, and TAMMIS MEDASM	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	YES	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
<b>Requisition Tracking</b>								
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user or a DoD application initiates a query for logistics requisition data. DAAS LOTS is updated every 20 minutes.	Logistics - logistics information from transactions	Defense Automatic Addressing System - Logistics Operational Tracking System (DAAS LOTS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data pull daily.							



**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
<b>Applications</b>								
SN 1.1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 4.1, SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.2, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.3, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A DoD Application initiates a query for logistics or personnel data.	Logistics - JTAV provides applications with a single, integrated source of logistics and personnel information.	JTAV	Joint Logistics Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (JL ACTD) (DARPA)	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 1.1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 4.1, SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.2, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.3, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A DoD Application initiates a query for logistics or personnel data.	Logistics - JTAV provides applications with a single, integrated source of logistics and personnel information.	JTAV	Advanced Logistics Program (ALP) (DARPA)	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 1.1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 4.1, SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.2, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.3, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A DoD Application initiates a query for logistics or personnel data.	Logistics - JTAV provides applications with a single, integrated source of logistics and personnel information.	JTAV	Common Operational Picture Combat Support Enabled (COP CSE) (DISA)	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 1.1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 4.1, SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.2, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.3, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A DoD Application initiates a query for logistics or personnel data.	Logistics - JTAV provides applications with a single, integrated source of logistics and personnel information.	JTAV	Integrated Consumable Item Support (ICIS) (DLA)	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
<b>Maintenance/Procurement</b>								
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	Development deferred.	Logistics - SAMS provides visibility of Army maintenance data. SAMS is an automated maintenance management system used at the direct support (DS) maintenance company found in the separate brigade, division, corps, and echelons above corps and the general support (GS) maintenance company at echelons above corps. The system automates work order registration and document registers. It automates inventory control and reorder of shop and bench stock as well as automating work order parts and requisitioning.	Standard Army Maintenance System (SAMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	Development deferred.	Logistics - The MRDB provides visibility for all items reported through the Materiel Returns Program (MRP), as well as the depot receipt of all returns including Automatic Return Items (ARIs). Additionally, the MRDB tracks excess materiel turn-in flow to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO). Visibility is maintained on all classes of supply flowing back to depots with emphasis placed on Stock Funded Depot Level Repairables. Customers use the MRDB to check status of a return, location of materiel in pipeline, pipeline performance management.	Materiel Returns Data Base (MRDB)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	Development deferred.	Logistics - ATAC provides visibility of Navy secondary repairable retrograde tracking. The ATAC Program provides in-transit visibility of repairables returning from end-users to the Designated Overhaul Point (DOP) via ATAC HUBs. This Program, as implemented in the mid-eighties and currently operating, consists of two HUBS and several NODES. The major objective of Expanded ATAC is to move the functions of the current ATAC HUB closer to the DLR "point-of-failure" (e.g., the end-user).	Advanced Traceability and Control System (ATAC)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	Development deferred.	Logistics - CAMS provides visibility of Air Force Assets that are in a maintenance status.	Core Air Force Maintenance System (CAMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	Development deferred.	Logistics - REMIS is the approved source for weapon system data to support reports to the Department of Defense and Congress. It is a central command source of all UNCLASSIFIED maintenance and logistics information for AF weapons systems. REMIS provides accurate, "near real-time", on-line data for tracked aircraft and equipment. REMIS provides accurate, up-to-date information on equipment location, configuration, utilization, and availability.	Reliability and Maintainability Information System (REMIS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	Development deferred.	Logistics - Materiel Returns Program (MRP) is a legacy system developed by the Marine Corps to provides the ability to offer excess to wholesale managers.	Maintenance Resource Planning II (MRP II) (Depot/GS Level)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	Development deferred.	Logistics - MIMMS AIS is an automated maintenance management information system designed to support commanders and logistics managers at all command levels in the execution of ground equipment maintenance management functions.	Marine Corps Integrated Maintenance Management System (MIMMS) (DS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	Development deferred.	Logistics - ATEMS provides maintenance data for US Coast Guard assets.	Aviation Technical and Engineering Management System (ATEMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE C: Information Exchange Requirements Matrix (Interoperability)**

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	Development deferred.	Logistics - CMPLUS is an on-line configuration-based supply and maintenance system for updating and maintaining baseline configuration data and replacement materials onboard cutters. CMPLUS supports the unit by ensuring that materials and parts are available in sufficient quantity and quality to meet cutter maintenance needs for operations readiness. CMPLUS supports the cutter's maintenance mission by automating support for such operations as preventive maintenance, corrective maintenance, grooming, updating, and overhaul.	Configuration Management Plus (CMPLUS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	Development deferred.	Logistics - The ALMIS Project will develop a single, integrated, Aviation Logistics System to improve the United States Coast Guard's efficiency and effectiveness in performing its aviation missions. ALMIS will integrate the forecasting capability of the existing Aviation Computerized Maintenance Systems (ACMS) with the inventory management/fiscal accounting functionality of the Aviation Maintenance Management Information System (AMMIS) to close the loop of logistics support to improve inventory purchase/repair decisions and provide total asset visibility.	Aviation Material Management Information System (AMMIS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

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# Joint Total Asset Visibility

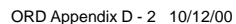
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## *Operational Requirements Document*

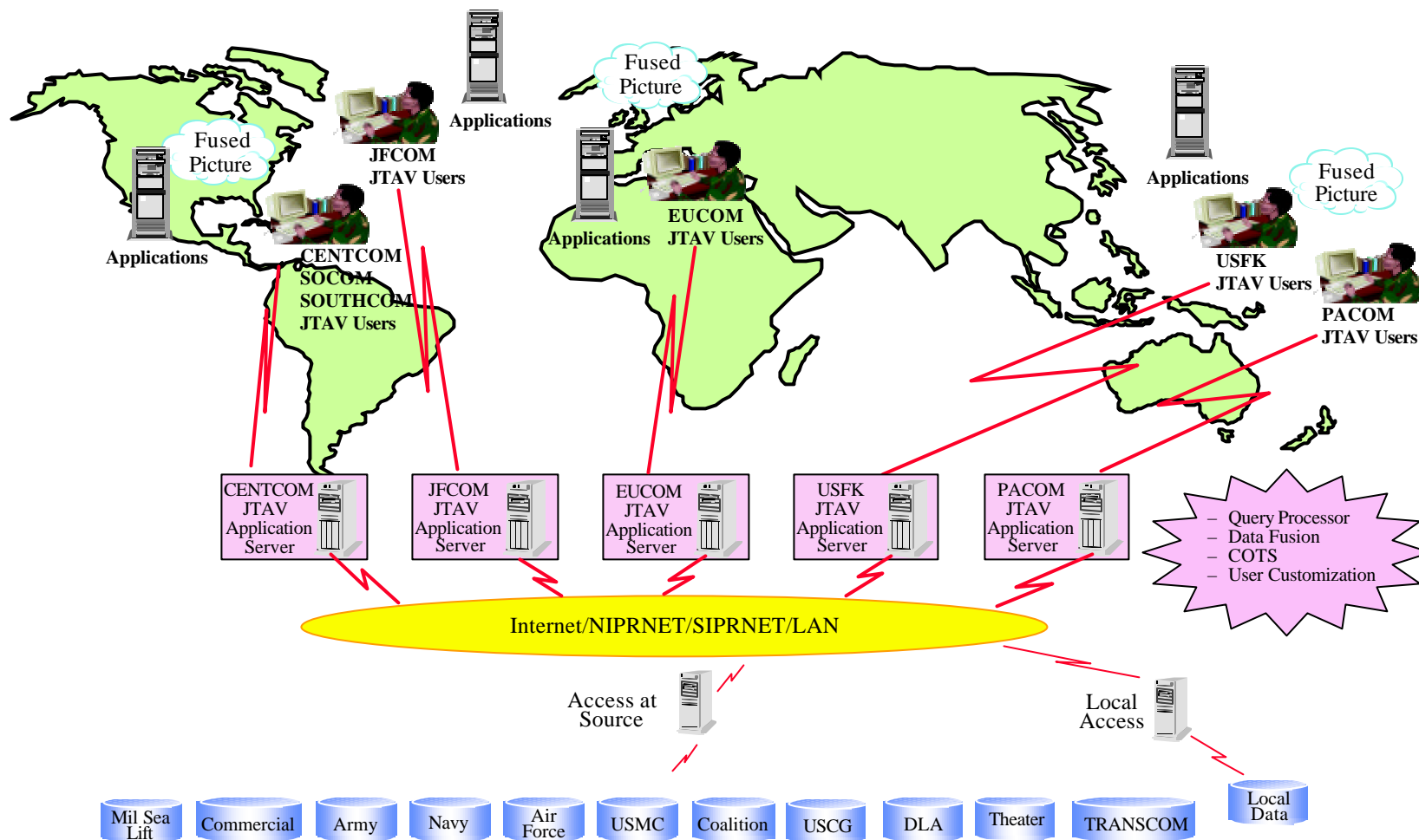
### *Appendix D*

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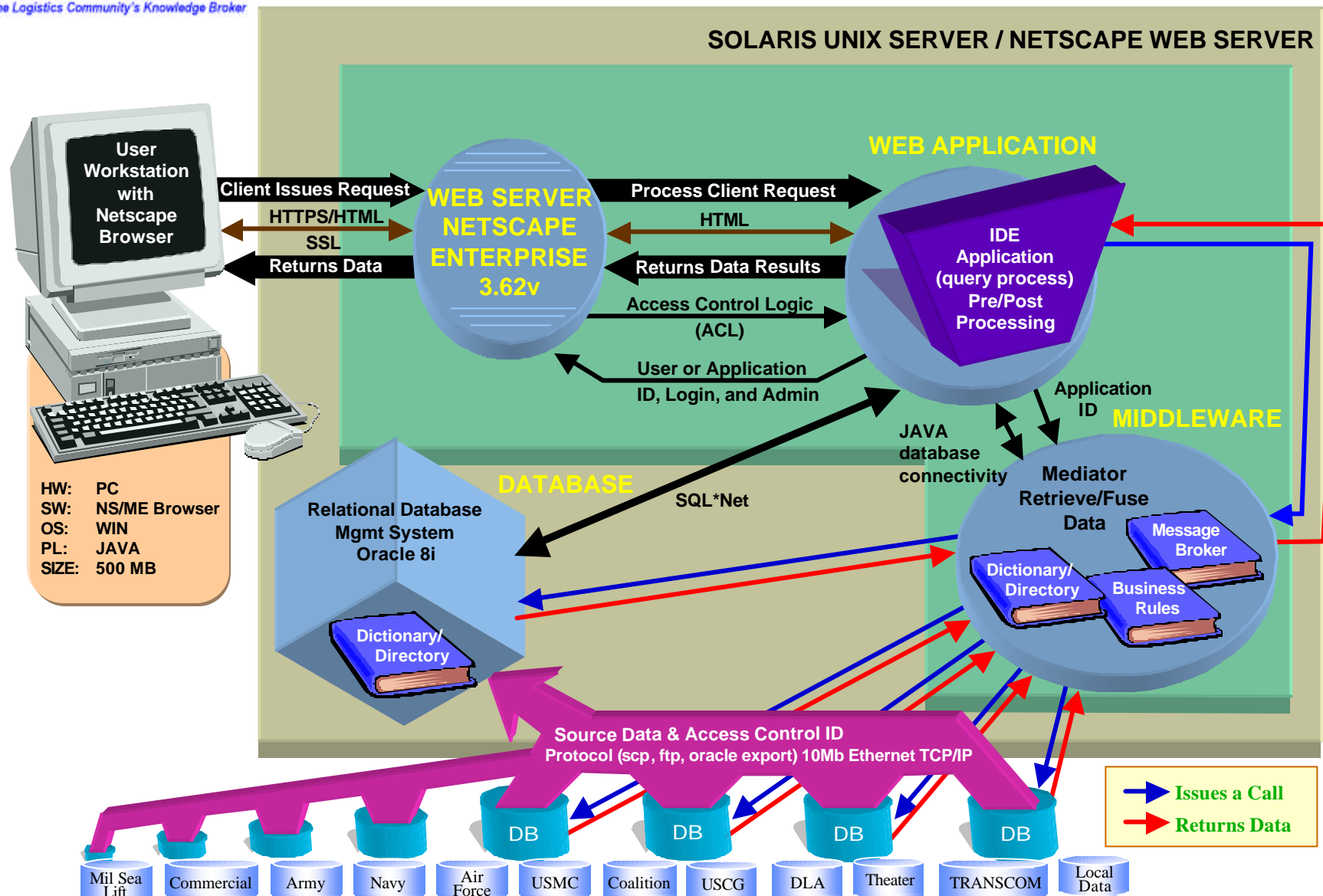


# OV-1 JTAV



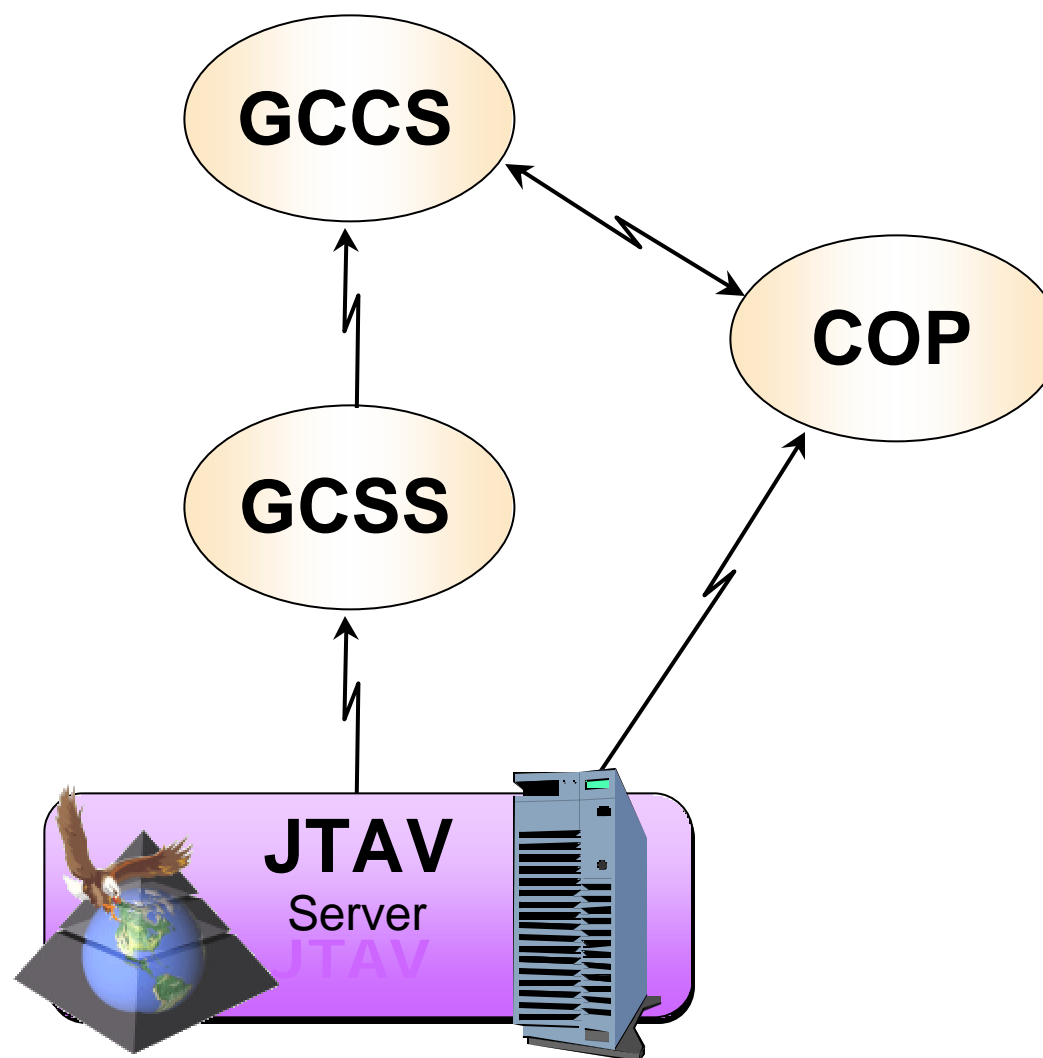
**Supply, Personnel, Maintenance, Acquisition, Transportation, and Medical Source Data**

# SV-1 JTAV Technical Architecture





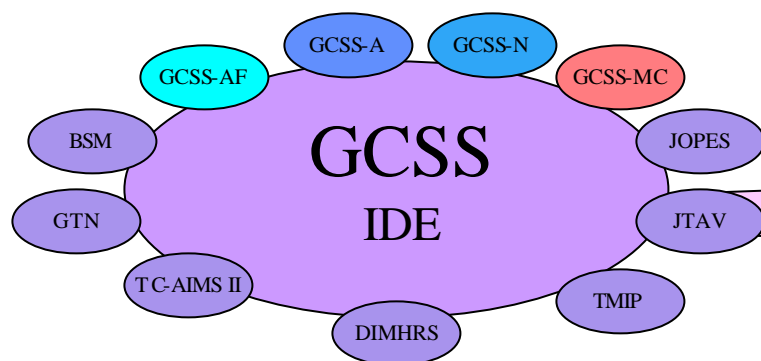
# OV-1 GCCS Relationship



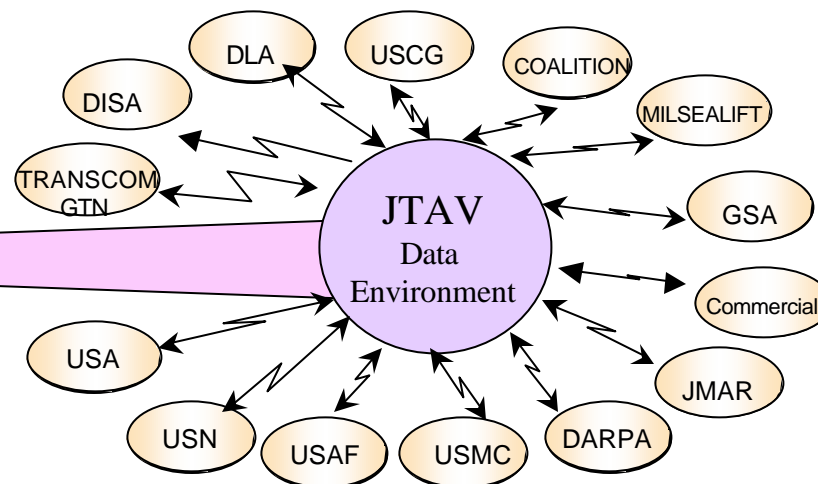
# GCSS/JTAV Relationships



## GCSS Family of Systems



## JTAV Data Environment



### □ GCSS IERs

- Mobility
- Transportation
- Movement
- Supply
- Maintenance
- Personnel
- Force Health Protection
- Acquisition
- Joint Decision Support Tools
- Engineering
- Finance

### □ GCSS KPPs

- Compliance
- Security
- Interoperability

### □ JTAV IERs

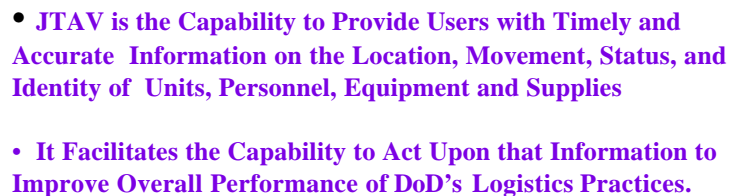
- In Storage Visibility
- In Transit Visibility
- Personnel Visibility
- Medical Visibility
- Requisition Visibility
- Application Support

### □ JTAV KPPs

- Compliance
- Security
- Interoperability



## JTA V OV-1





# Key Performance Parameters



## GCSS

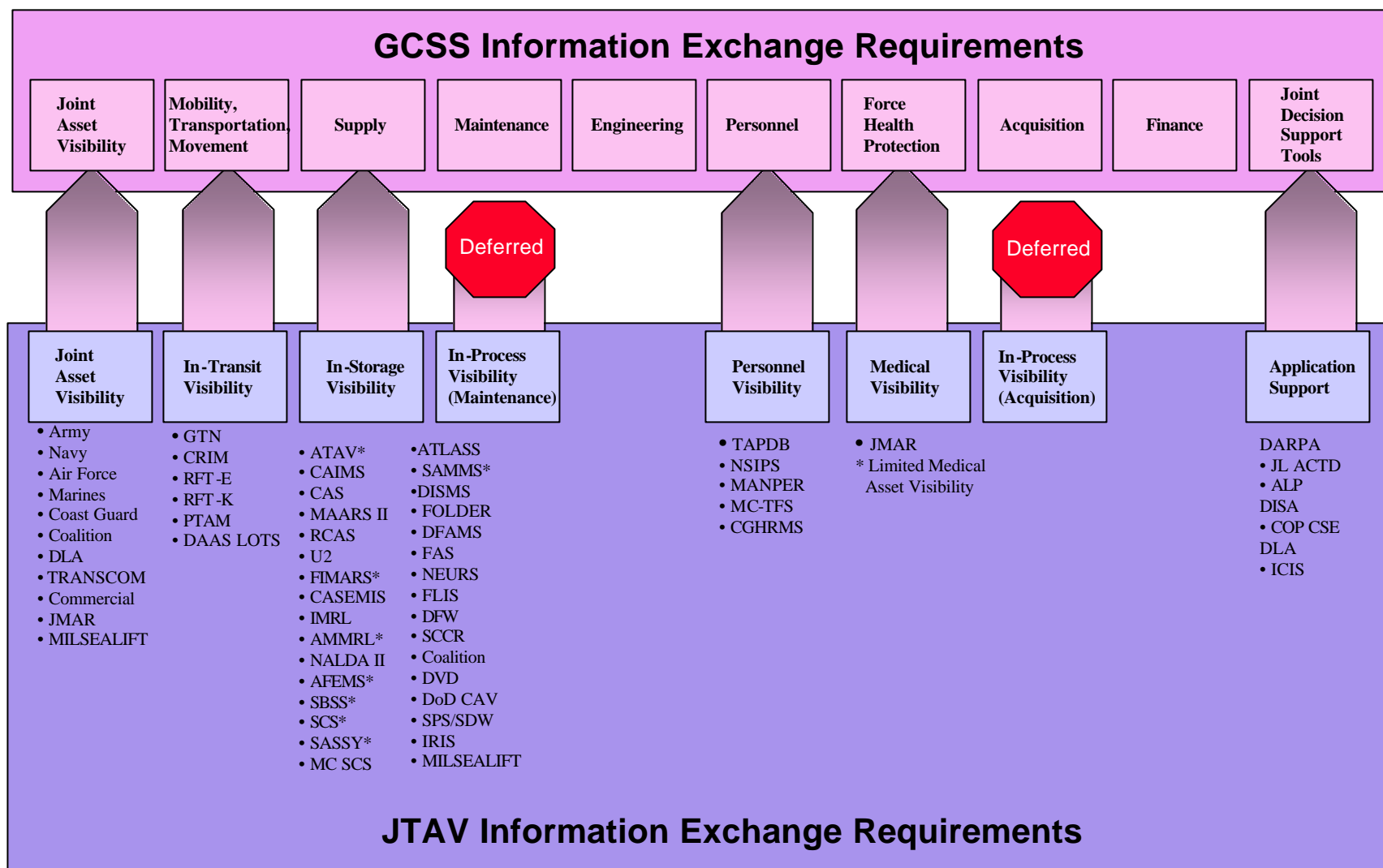
## JTAV

<b>Interoperability</b>  The GCSS FoS shall treat data as a corporate asset and all top-level Information Exchange Requirements (IERS) outlined in Table 3 will be satisfied to the standards specified in the Threshold and Objective values	Threshold: 100% of top-level IERS designated as critical	Threshold: JTAV will be able to accept or exchange common data elements with all <u>critical</u> data sources identified in Table B.	<b>Interoperability</b>  Develop JTAV in accordance with the Joint Technical Architecture and be compliant with the DII COE
	Objective: 100% of all top-level IERS	Objective: JTAV will be able to accept or exchange common data elements with all data sources identified in Table B.	
<b>Compliance</b>  The GCSS FoS shall be developed in accordance with the Joint Technical Architecture (JTA) and be compliant with the Defense information System Agency (DISA) DII COE	Threshold: Level 6	Threshold: DII COE certification at Level 6 within the Windows NT environment.	<b>Compliance</b>  Achieve an appropriate level of C4ISR Interoperability to meet joint requirements.
	Objective: Level 8	Objective: DII COE certification at Level 8 within the Windows NT environment.	
<b>Security</b>  The GCSS FoS shall provide for security management services	Threshold: Provide for classified, sensitive but unclassified, and/or unclassified information in accordance with the minimum standards set forth in DoD 5200.28-STD and protect against unauthorized disclosures of privacy information	Threshold: Handle classified, sensitive but unclassified, or unclassified information in accordance with the minimum standards set forth in DoD 5200.28-STD <i>Security Requirements for Automated Information Systems</i> and protect against unauthorized disclosure of privacy information for both unit readiness and personnel.	<b>Security</b>  Achieve information surety and security via multiple tiered protection, data guard, encryption, fully employed PKI protocols, and intrusion detection.
	Objective: Same as Threshold	Objective: Same as Threshold	

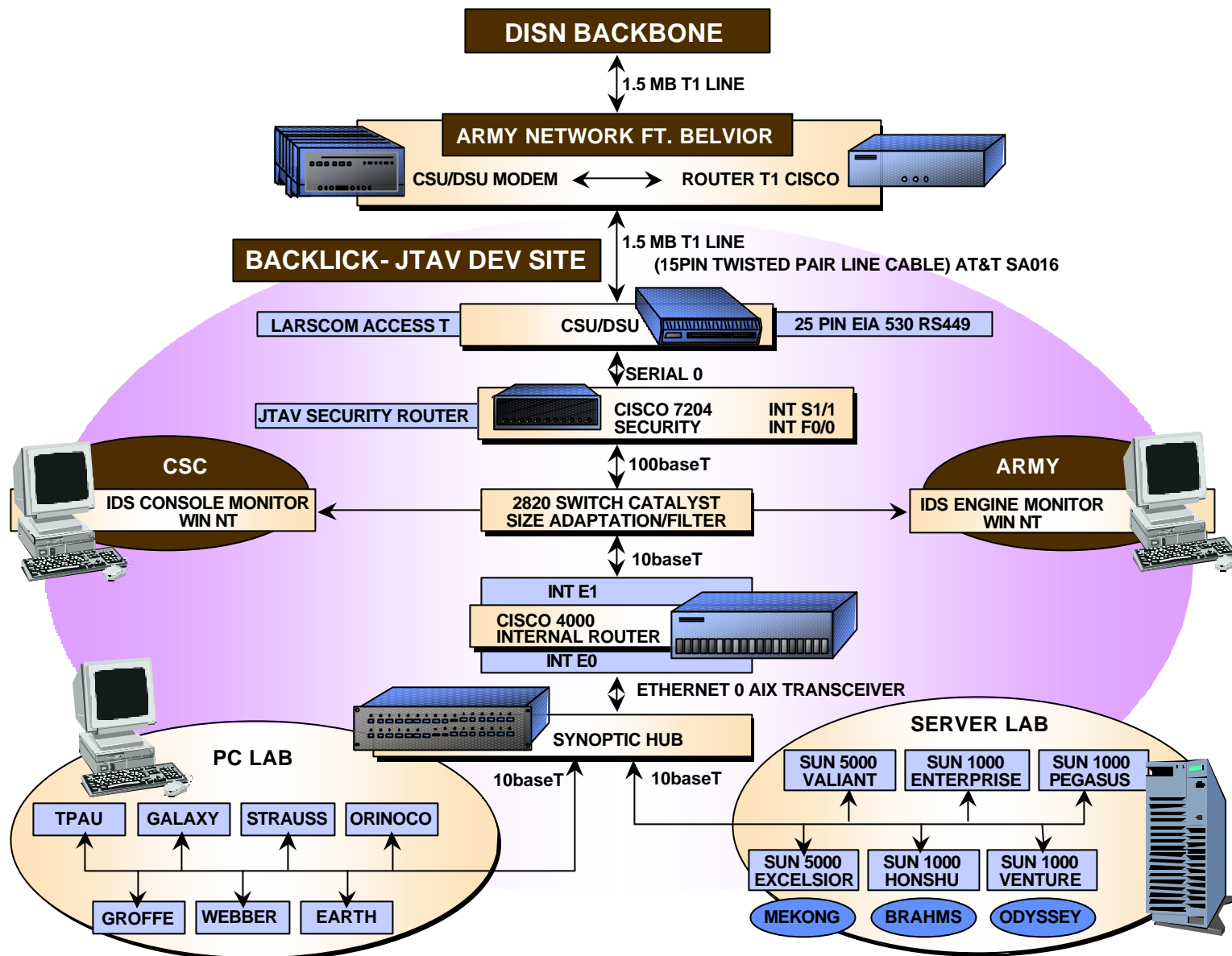


The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# GCSS/JTAV IER Crosswalk



# A1 - DESCRIBES COMM LINK IN/OUT JTAV DEVELOPMENT SITE (BACKCLICK)

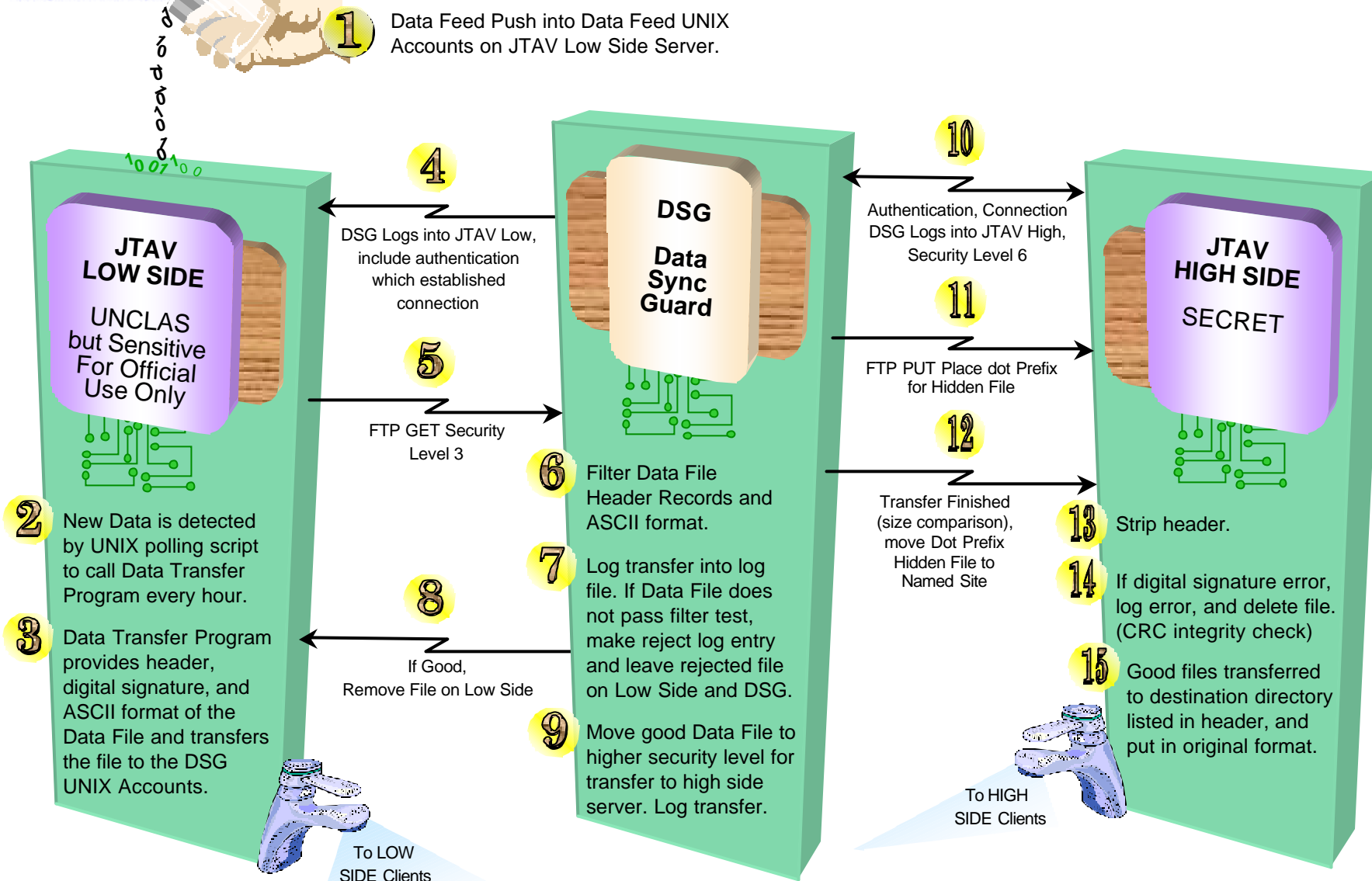




The Logistics Community's Key

# OV-1 DSG

## Data Sync Guard

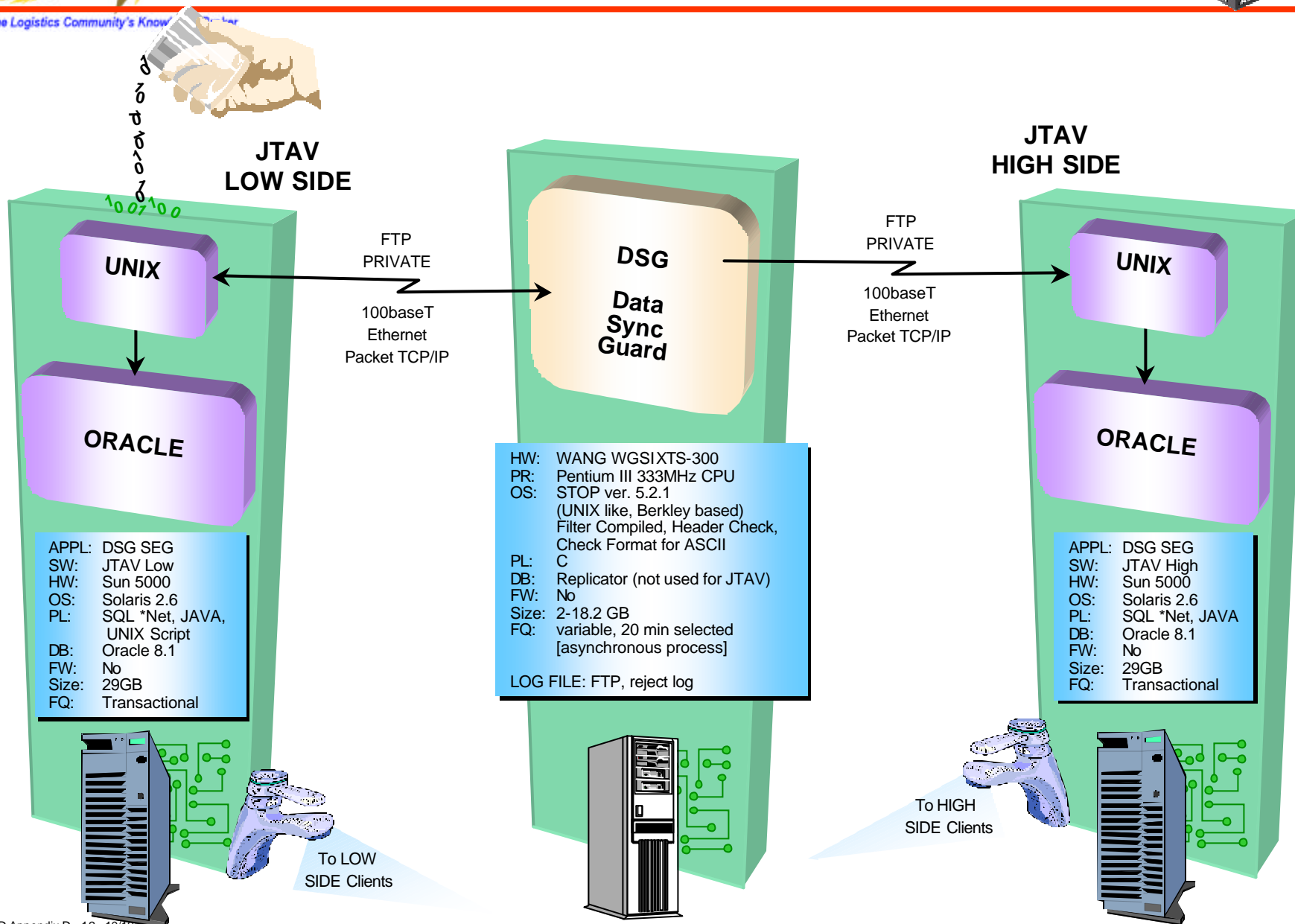






# SV-1 DSG

## Data Sync Guard





**MRDB - Materiel Returns Database**

**SAMS - Standard Army Maintenance System**

**RCAS - Reserve Component Automation System**

**RFT-E - Radio Frequency Tag Europe**

**RFT-K - Radio Frequency Tag Korea**

**ATAV (LIDB) - Army Total Asset Visibility-Logistics Integrated Database**

**TAPDB - Total Army Personnel Database**

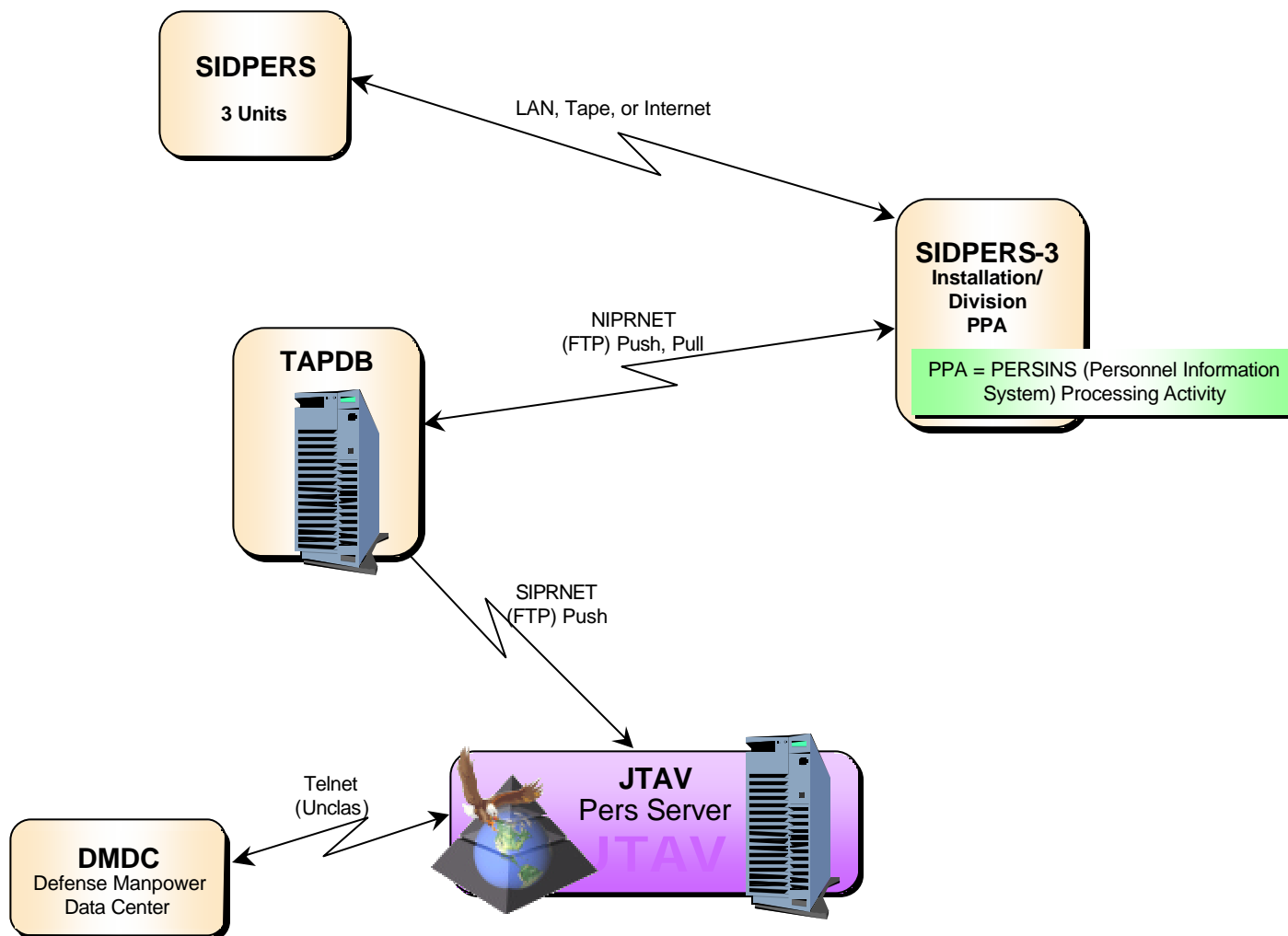
**U.S.  
Army**



**Data Environment**

# OV-1 TAPDB

## Total Army Personnel Database

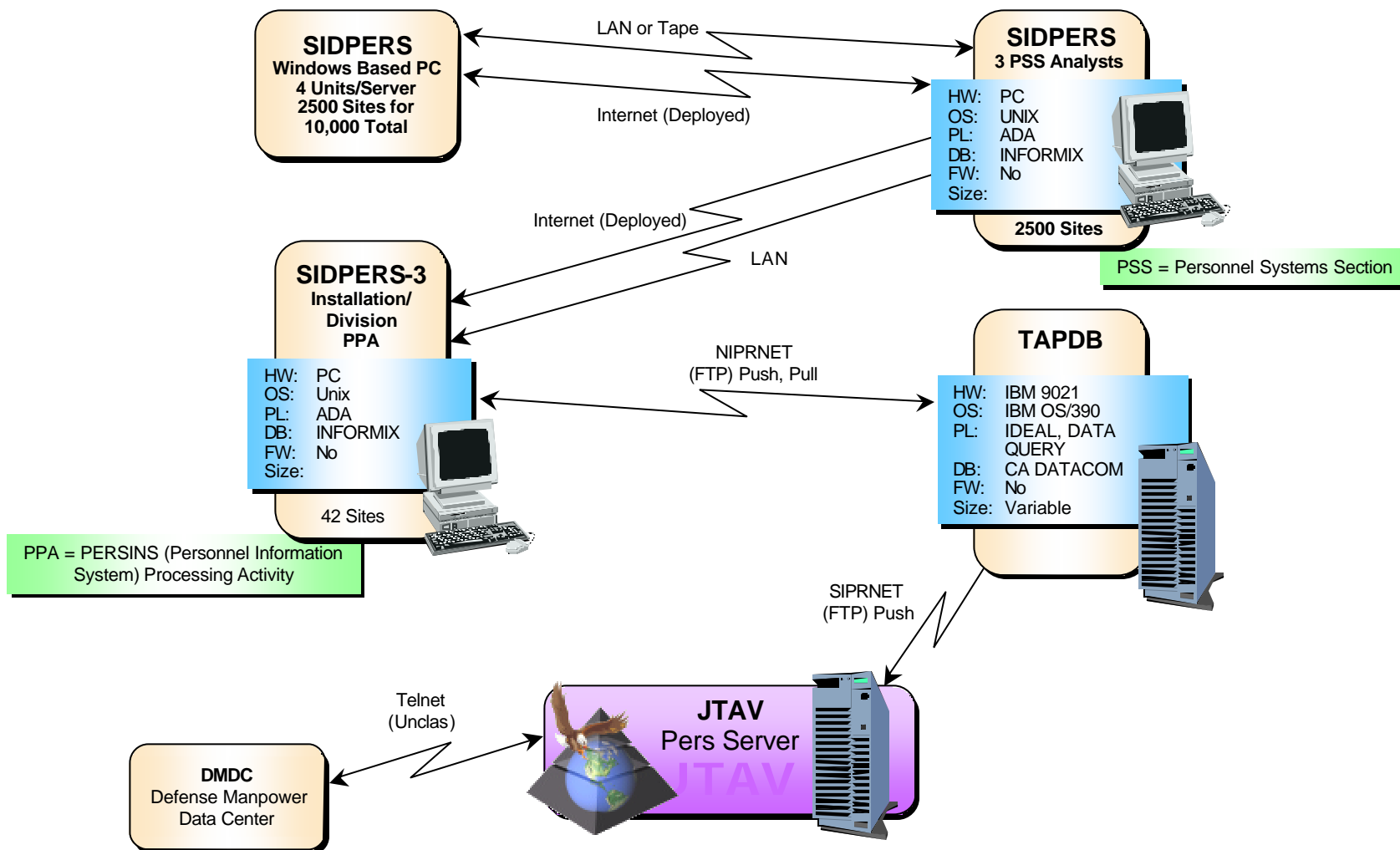




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# SV-1 TAPDB

## Total Army Personnel Database





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# IER Army Personnel (TAPDB)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data	Personnel - TAPDB provide JTAV with visibility of Army personnel. TAPDB consists of data files for officer, enlisted, USAR, ARNG. Data: name, SSN, deployed unit, duty status, service code, deployed MOS then added to DMDC data.	Total Army Personnel Data Base (TAPDB)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Procure and Distribute Personnel. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA. Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** TAPDB consists of SIDPERS-3 fragmented data files: officer, enlisted, USAR, ARNG. Data compiled name, SSN, deployed unit, duty status, service code, deployed MOS then added to DMDC data. Only means of getting personnel data to the JTF. Data flows back to Department of the Army with field update. JTAV combines Army personnel data with other Service/Agency personnel data to present the JTAV user with an integrated personnel visibility picture. This picture fills a void of joint theater personnel integration. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD personnel on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of personnel information assists the CINC and JTF staffs to determine manpower requirements and potential sourcing personnel. This visibility assists in summation of separate Service personnel status reports, including authorized, assigned and deployed strengths; critical personnel shortages, casualty accounting and personnel requisitions.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**



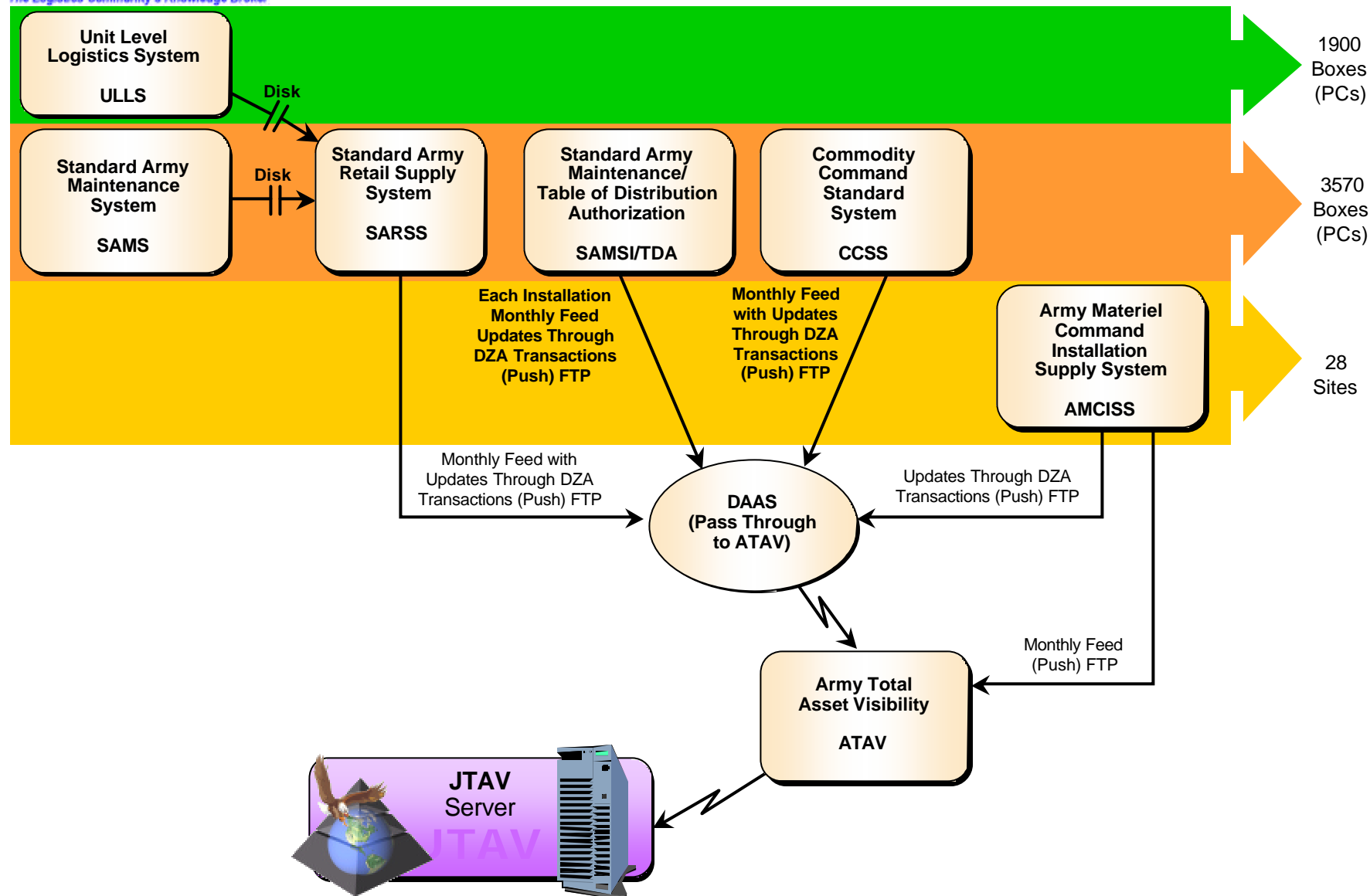


# OV-1 ATAV

## Total Army Inventory Database



The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

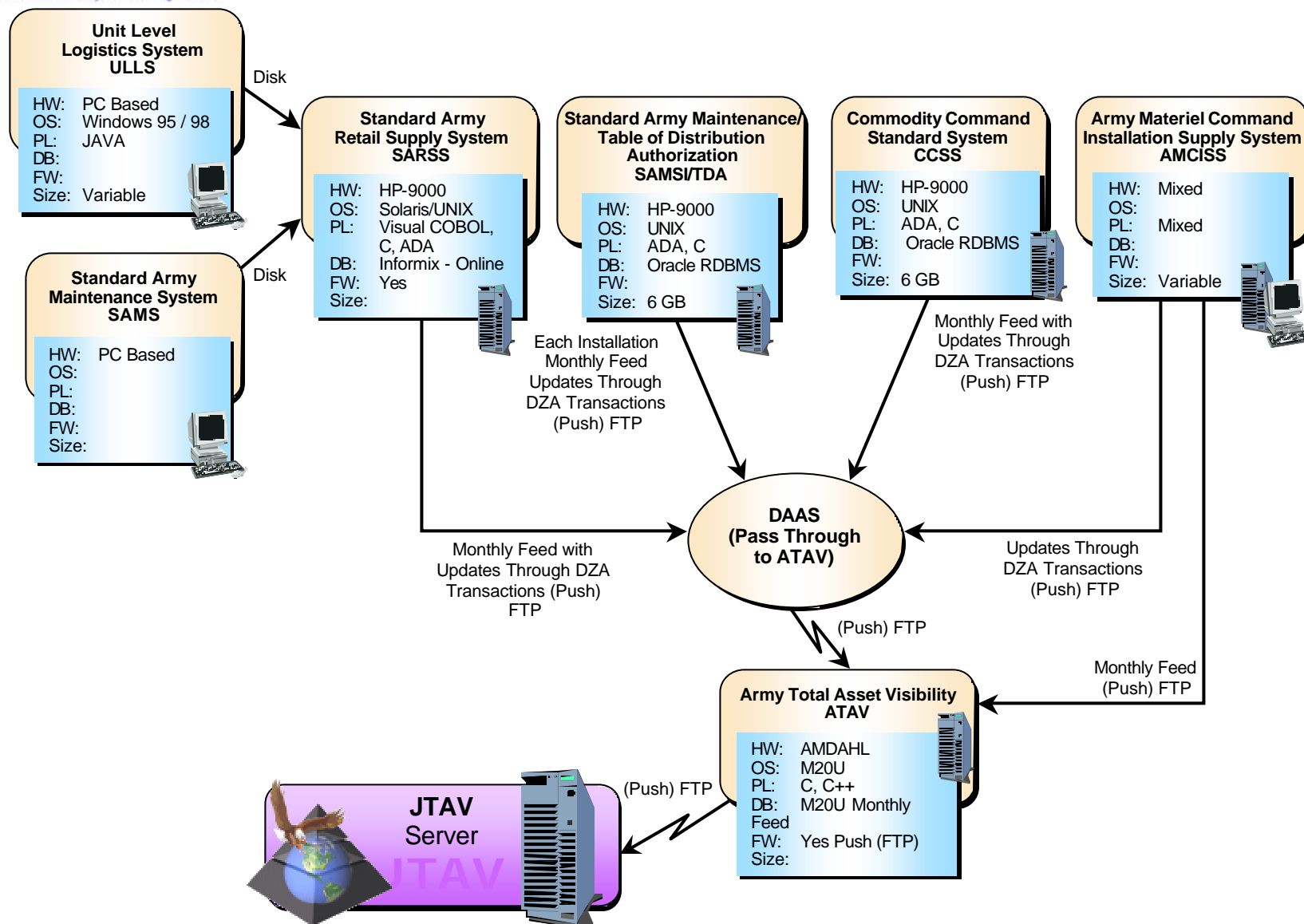




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# SV-1 ATAV

## Total Army Inventory Database





The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# IER ATAV

## Total Army Inventory Database



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV User initiates a data request. ATAV refreshment via batch process 3X daily.	Logistics - Army Total Asset Visibility (ATAV) provides JTAV with visibility of Army assets. The ATAV capability integrates information from 42 existing Army logistics data sources. In addition to asset data, ATAV provides authorization data, issue plans, procurement data, distribution priorities, and catalog data.	ATAV which integrates: SARSS, SPBS-R, CCSS, WARS, SAAS-MOD, LIF, AWRDS, WOLF	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data pull daily.	ATAV provides visibility of Army ammunition, repair parts, major end items, construction assets, package fuel and organizational equipment. ATAV is in the process of transitioning to the Logistics Integrated Data Base.						

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** ATAV is the authoritative source for Army logistics data. ATAV combines data from several Army legacy systems to provide a single access point for Army logistics information. JTAV combines Army logistics data with other Service/Agency logistics data to present the JTAV user with an integrated asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

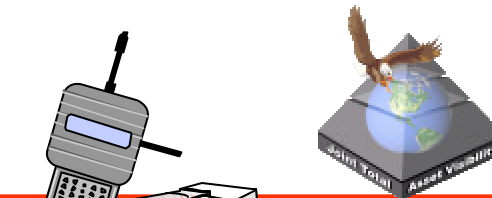
**Threshold:**



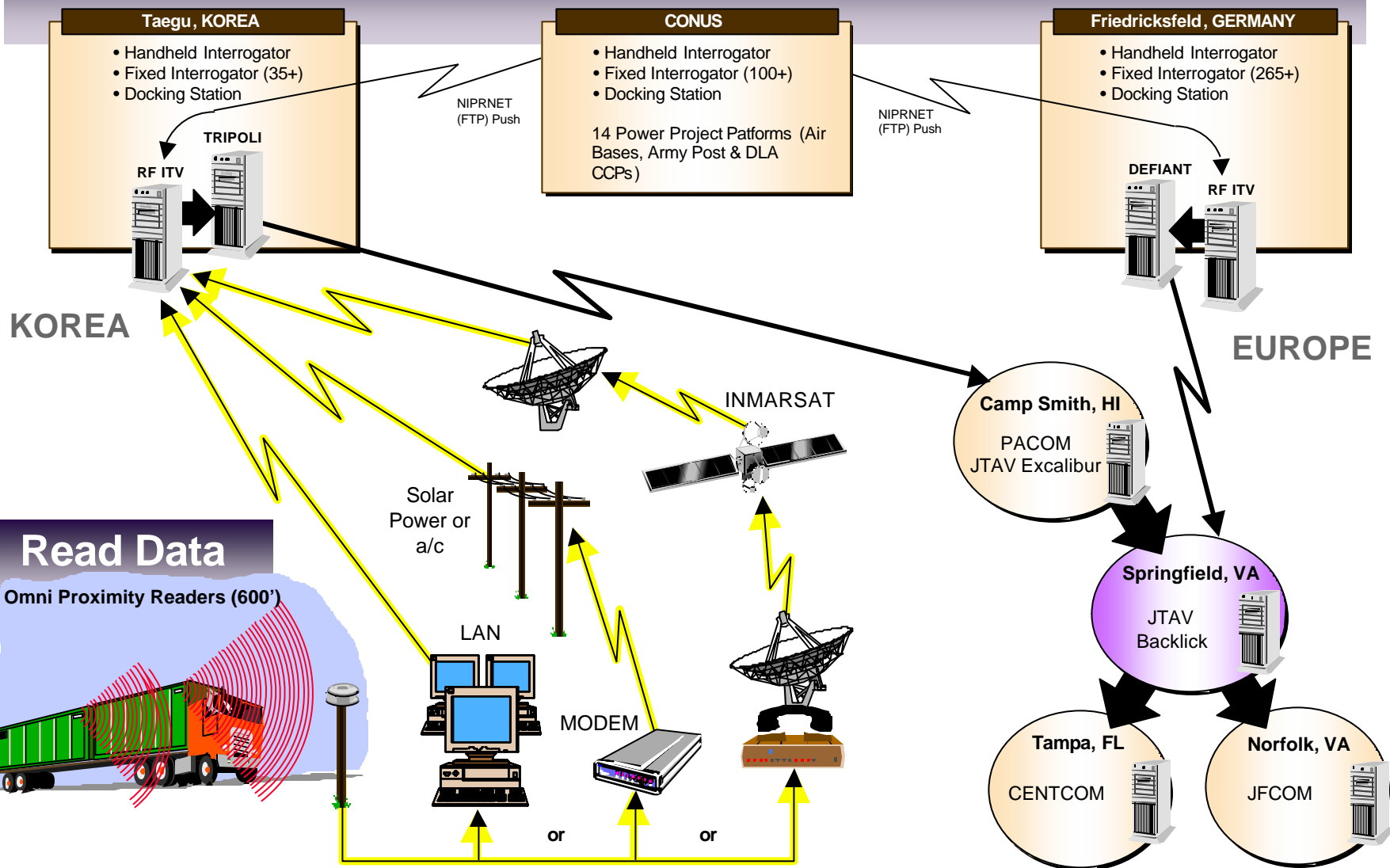
**Objective:**



# 0V-1 RFID Radio Frequency Identification



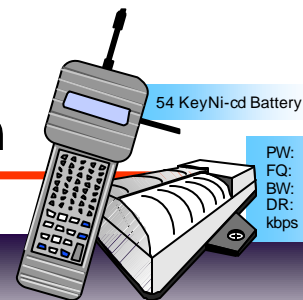
## Burn In ID & Content Data





# SV-1 RFID

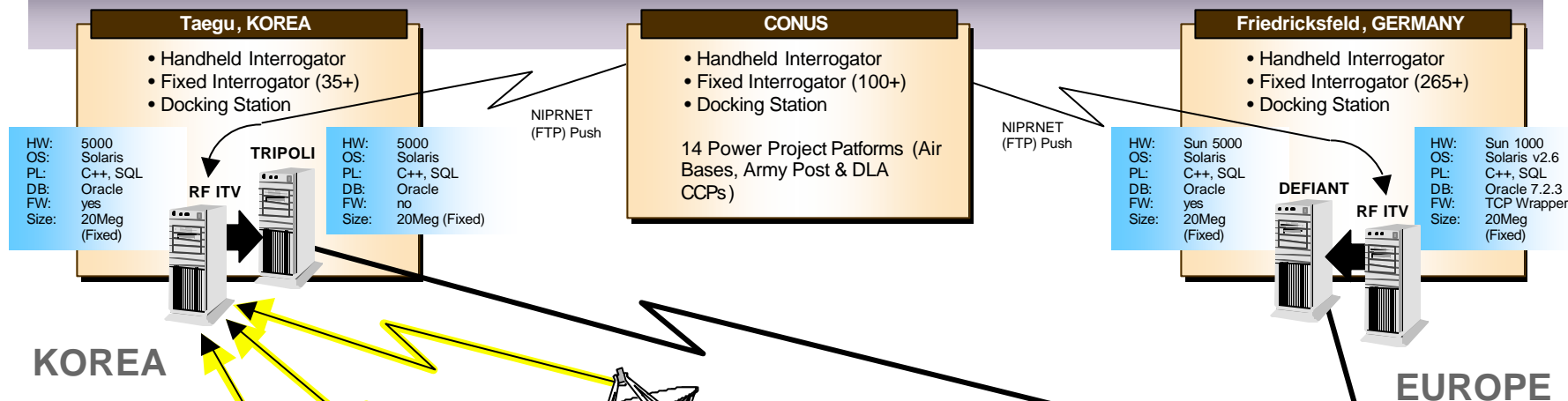
## Radio Frequency Identification



54 KeyNi-od Battery  
PW: 20 mW  
FQ: 10.7 MHz  
BW: 450 kHz  
DR: 9.6 and 28 kbps



### Burn In ID & Content Data



### Read Data

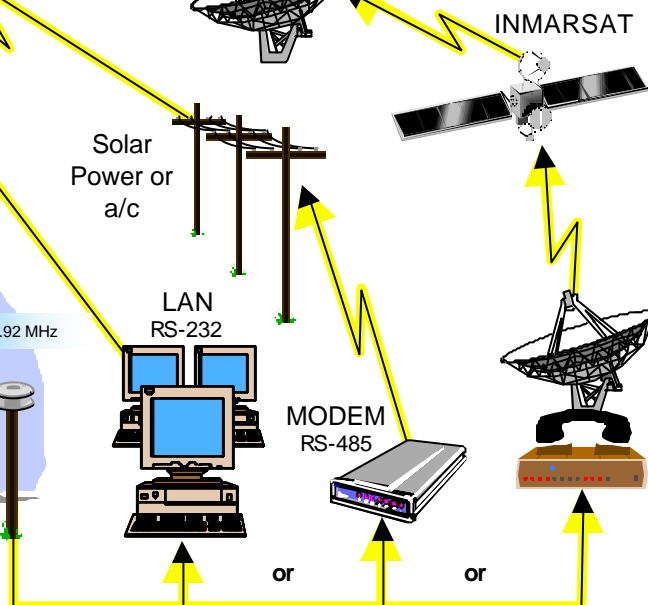
#### Omni Proximity Readers (600')

FQ: 10.7 MHz/5000  
BW: 450 kHz

FQ: 433.92 MHz



8' Leg Circle by 20' ht  
40 lbs portable collapses to  
8" dia by 74"



**Camp Smith, HI**  
PACOM  
JTAV Excalibur

**Springfield, VA**  
JTAV Backlick

**Tampa, FL**  
CENTCOM

**Norfolk, VA**  
JFCOM



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# IER (RF EUCOM) Radio Frequency (via Army)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for in transit logistics data.	Logistics - RFT-E provides visibility of cargo movement in Europe. RF technology provides "inside the box" visibility of containers and container contents moving through the DoD transportation pipeline.	Radio Frequency Tag-Europe (RFT-E)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** To determine the arrival date of a specified movement requirement at port of debarkation (POD). This task includes conducting a detailed, integrated air, land, and sea transportation analysis to determine the transportation feasibility of a course of action. It employs common-user lift assets apportioned for planning and supporting command deployment estimates for organic movements. USTRANSCOM evaluates the capability to deploy the force within the transportation priorities established by the supported command. Services and Service components also provide an estimate of the ability of their installations and forces to meet required arrival times at POE and onward movement from POD to destination.

**Description:** RF technology provides "inside the box" visibility of containers and container contents moving through the DoD transportation pipeline. JTAV blends RF data with other Service/Agency transportation information to present users with an integrated picture of assets location the DoD logistics pipeline. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in transit information can assist CINC and JTF commanders in monitoring the flow of materiel and personnel flow from procurement sources to their point of intended use. In transit visibility assists in identifying real or potential bottlenecks. This visibility is used in transportation deliberate and crisis planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# IER RF PACOM

## Radio Frequency (via Army)



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for in transit logistics data.	Logistics - RFT-K provides visibility of cargo movement in Korea. RF technology provides "inside the box" visibility of containers and container contents moving through the DoD transportation pipeline.	Radio Frequency Tag-Korea (RFT-K)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** To determine the arrival date of a specified movement requirement at port of debarkation (POD). This task includes conducting a detailed, integrated air, land, and sea transportation analysis to determine the transportation feasibility of a course of action. It employs common-user lift assets apportioned for planning and supporting command deployment estimates for organic movements. USTRANSCOM evaluates the capability to deploy the force within the transportation priorities established by the supported command. Services and Service components also provide an estimate of the ability of their installations and forces to meet required arrival times at POE and onward movement from POD to destination.

**Description:** RF technology provides "inside the box" visibility of containers and container contents moving through the DoD transportation pipeline. JTAV blends RF data with other Service/Agency transportation information to present users with an integrated picture of assets location the DoD logistics pipeline. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in transit information can assist CINC and JTF commanders in monitoring the flow of materiel and personnel flow from procurement sources to their point of intended use. In transit visibility assists in identifying real or potential bottlenecks. This visibility is used in transportation deliberate and crisis planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# OV-1 RCAS

## Reserve Component Automation System



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# SV-1 RCAS

## Reserve Component Automation System



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished

# IER RCAS

## Reserve Component Automation System



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - RCAS provides JTAV visibility of US Army Reserve and National Guard Assets. RCAS supports daily operational, training, and administrative tasks for all Guard and Reserve echelons, and provides timely and more accurate information to plan and	Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** RCAS supports daily operational, training, and administrative tasks for all Guard and Reserve echelons, and provides timely and more accurate information to plan and support mobilization. JTAV combines Army Reserve and National Guard data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in-storage, in-process and in-transit asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

<b>Threshold:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Objective:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**ATAC - Advanced Traceability and Control System**

**NALDA II - Naval Aviation Logistics Data Analysis II**

**CRIM - Cargo Routing Information Management**

**AMMRL - Aircraft Maintenance Materiel Readiness List**

**IMRL - Individual Material Readiness List**

**CASEMIS - Construction, Automotive, and Special Equipment  
Management Information System**

**FIMAR - Fleet Inventory Management and Reporting System**

**U2 - Uniform Automated Data Processing System Rev. 2**

**CAIMS - Conventional Ammunition Integration Management System**

**NSIPS - Navy Standard Integrated Personnel System**

**U.S.  
Navy**

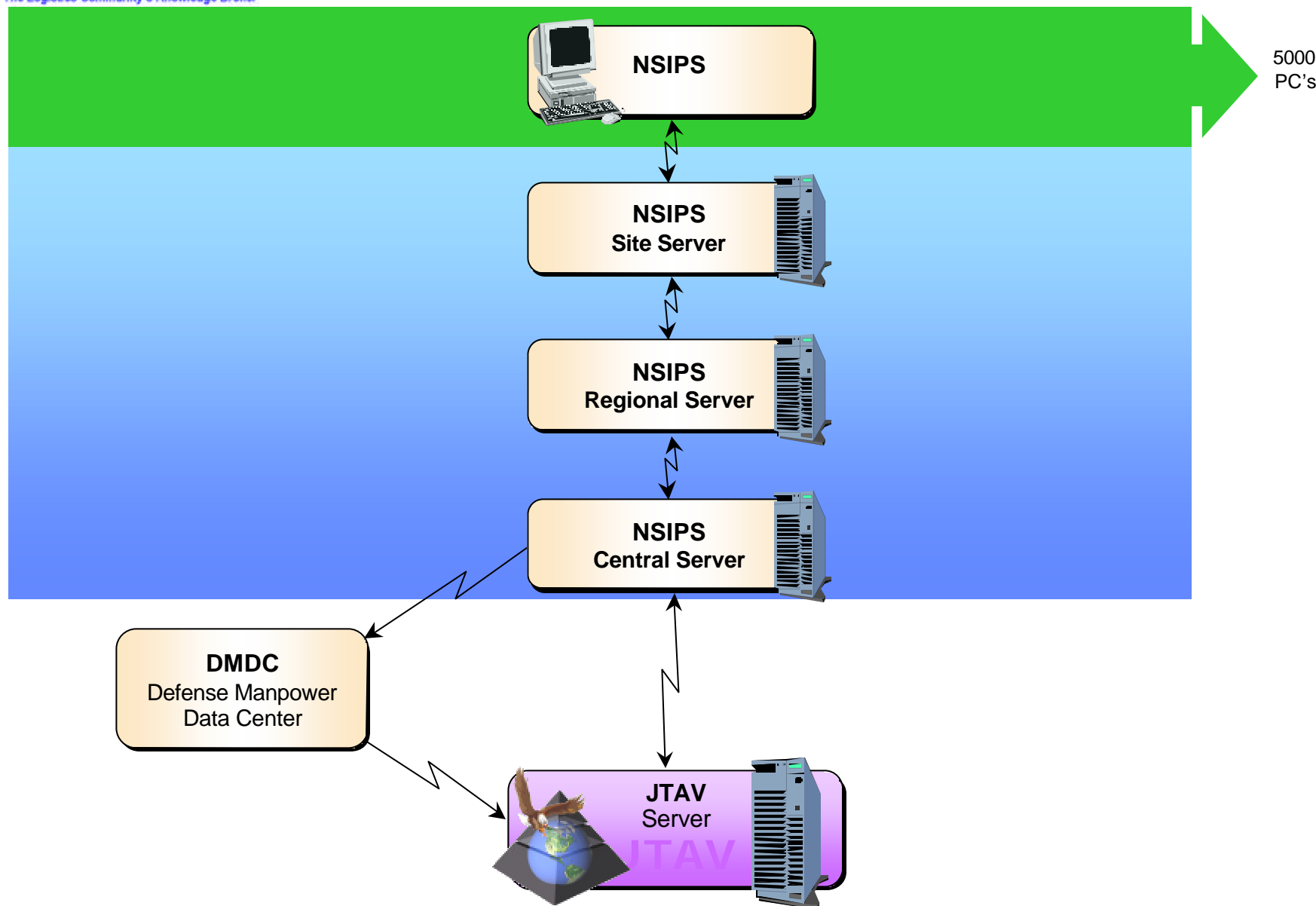


**Data Environment**



# OV-1 NSIPS

## Navy Standard Integrated Personnel System



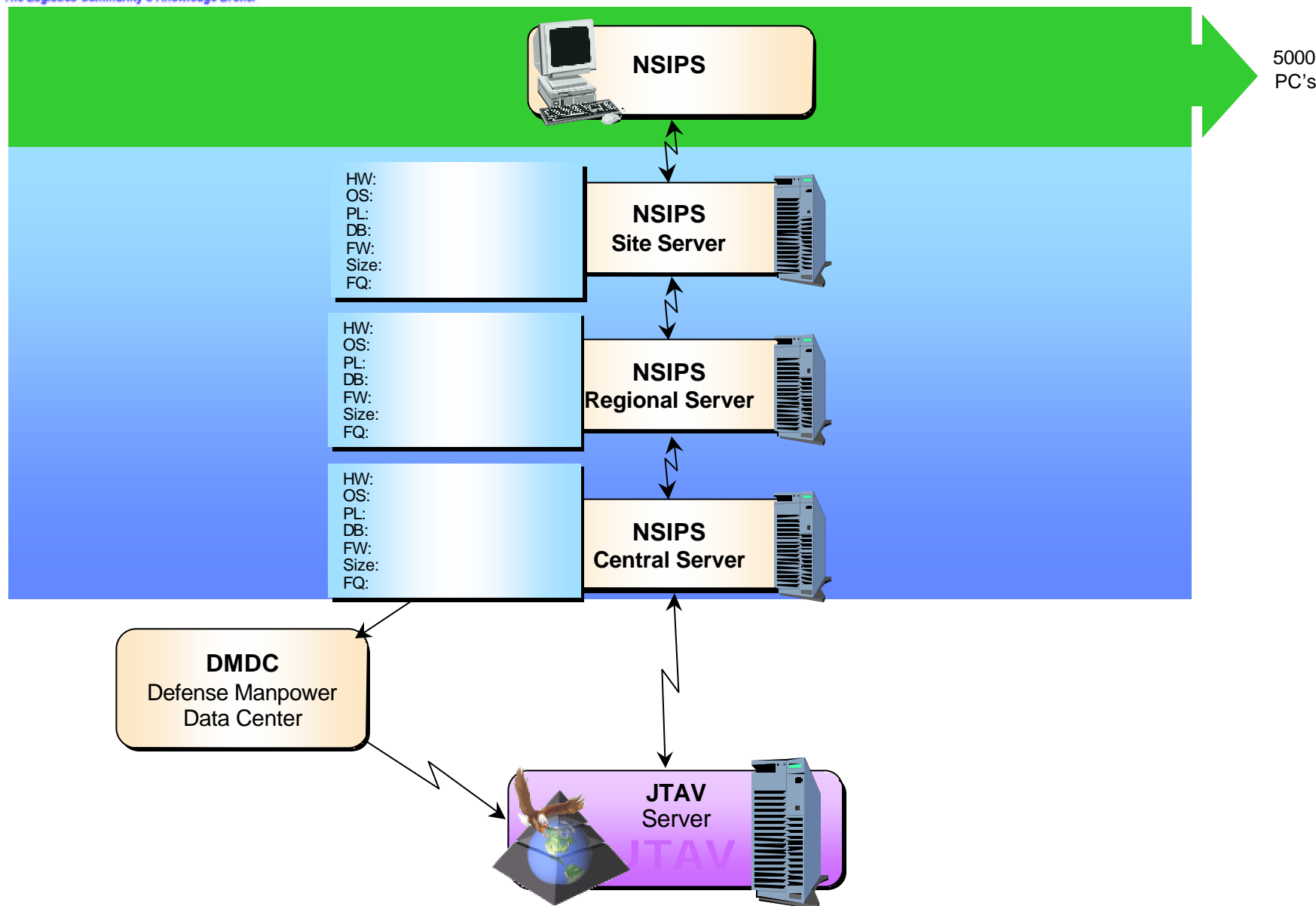




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# SV-1 NSIPS

## Navy Standard Integrated Personnel System





# IER Navy Cargo/Personnel Tracking (NSIPS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data	Personnel - NSIPS provides JTAV with visibility of navy personnel. Demographics information to identify person, grade, skill, geo location, unit (home deployed, TDY, TAD) and duty status.	Navy Standard Integrated Personnel System (NSIPS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Procure and Distribute Personnel. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA. Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** NSIPS is the Single point of entry system at the field level ashore and afloat system that stores, passes, uses and reports personnel and pay data for all Navy active duty, reserve and retired personnel. JTAV blends Navy personnel data with other Service/Agency personnel information to present users with an integrated picture of personnel information. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in transit information can assist CINC and JTF commanders in monitoring the flow of materiel and personnel flow from sources of procurement sources to their point of intended use. In transit visibility assists in identifying potential bottlenecks. This visibility is used in transportation deliberate and crisis actions planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**

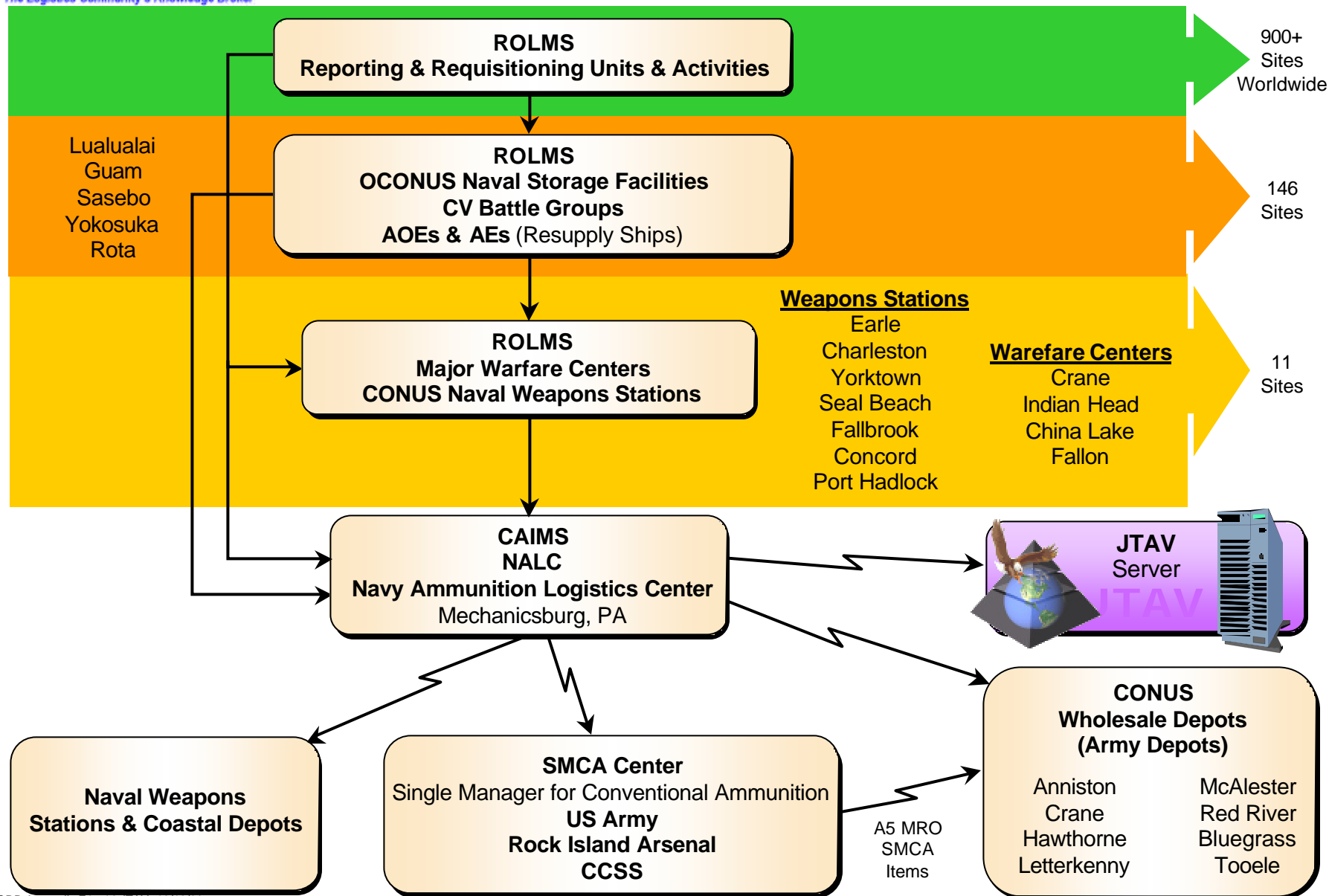




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# OV-1 CAIMS

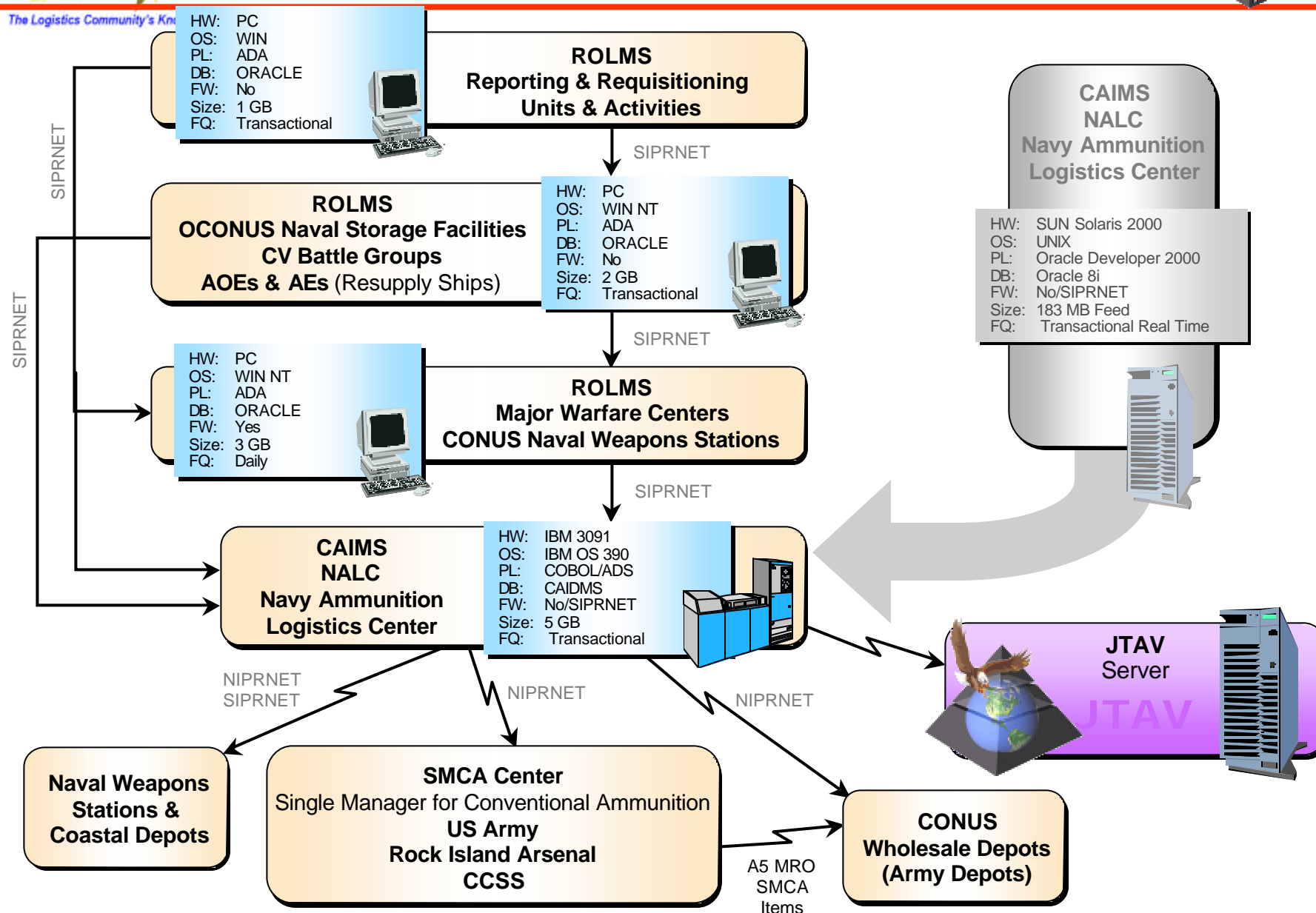
## Conventional Ammunition Integration Management System





# SV-1 CAIMS

## Conventional Ammunition Integration Management System





# IER CAIMS

## Conventional Ammunition Integration Management System



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a logistics query for ammunition data.	Logistics - CAIMS provides JTAV with visibility of USN munitions. CAIMS is a classified automated information system which provides NOC worldwide asset visibility and control over Navy conventional ammunition. Salient features of CAIMS are a secure database and secure networks or remote telecommunication devices to user activities. CAIMS represents a single database for all Navy conventional ammunition under the management of NOC.	Conventional Ammunition Integration Management System (CAIMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	CONFIDENTIAL

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** CAIMS provides ammunition asset visibility for Navy ammunition. JTAV combines Navy ammunition data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**



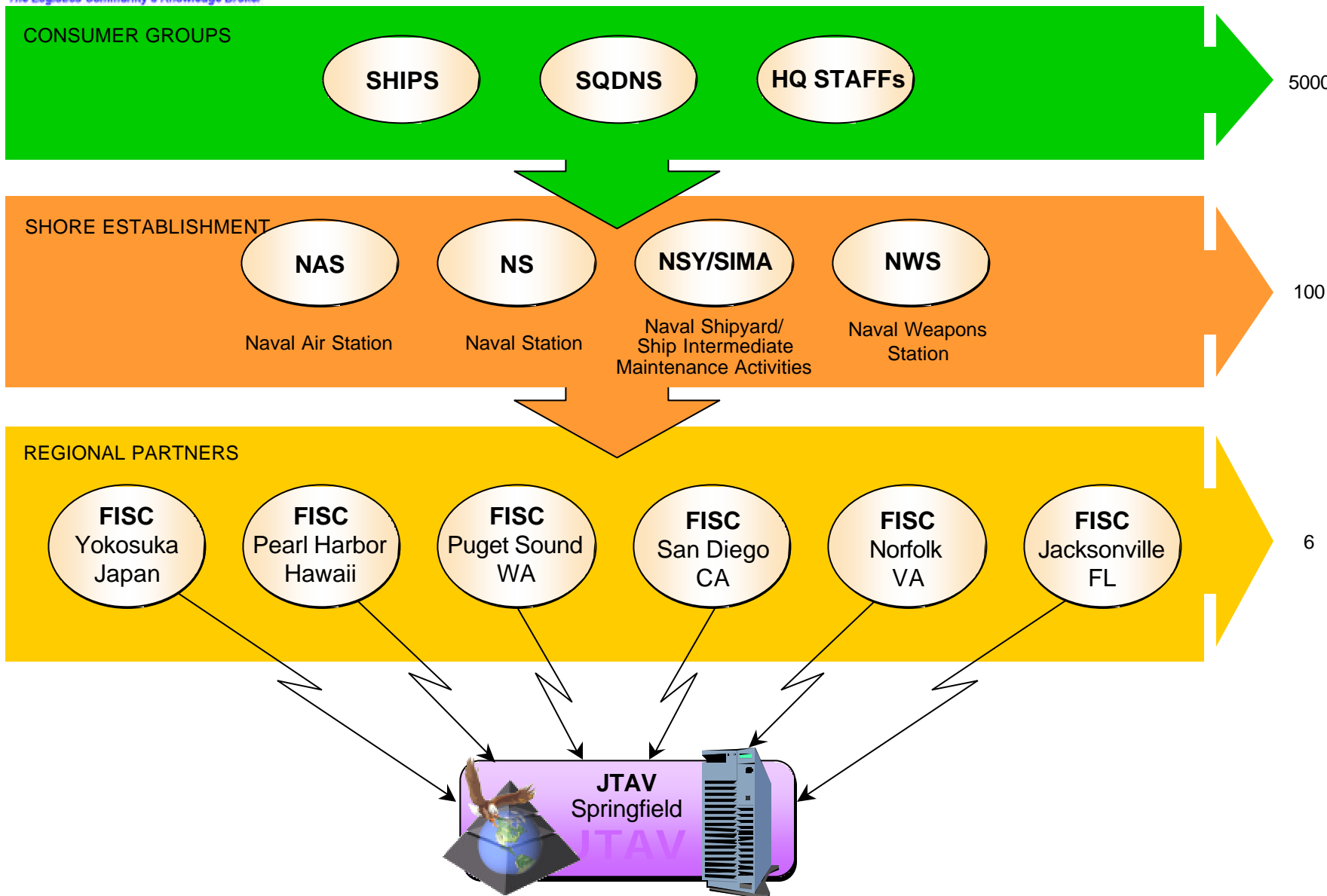


# OV-1 U2

## Uniform Automated Data Processing System (ver 2)



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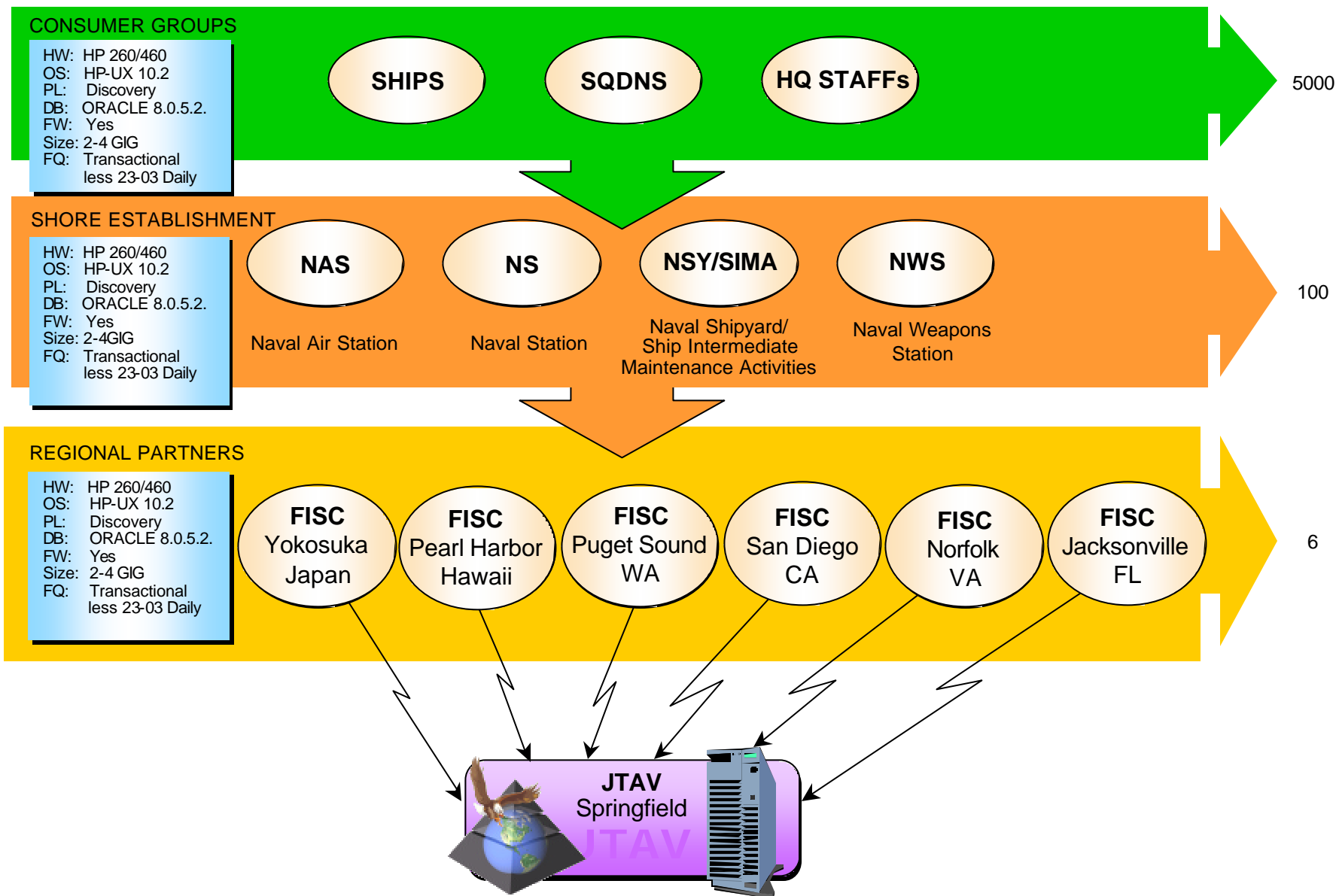




The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# SV-1 U2

## Uniform Automated Data Processing System (ver 2)







# IER Navy Ashore Stocks (U2)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - U2 provides JTAV with visibility of Navy ashore stocks in CONUS.	U2	JTAV Server Suites at EUCCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** U2 provides visibility of stocks available at Navy depots. JTAV combines Navy in-storage asset data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



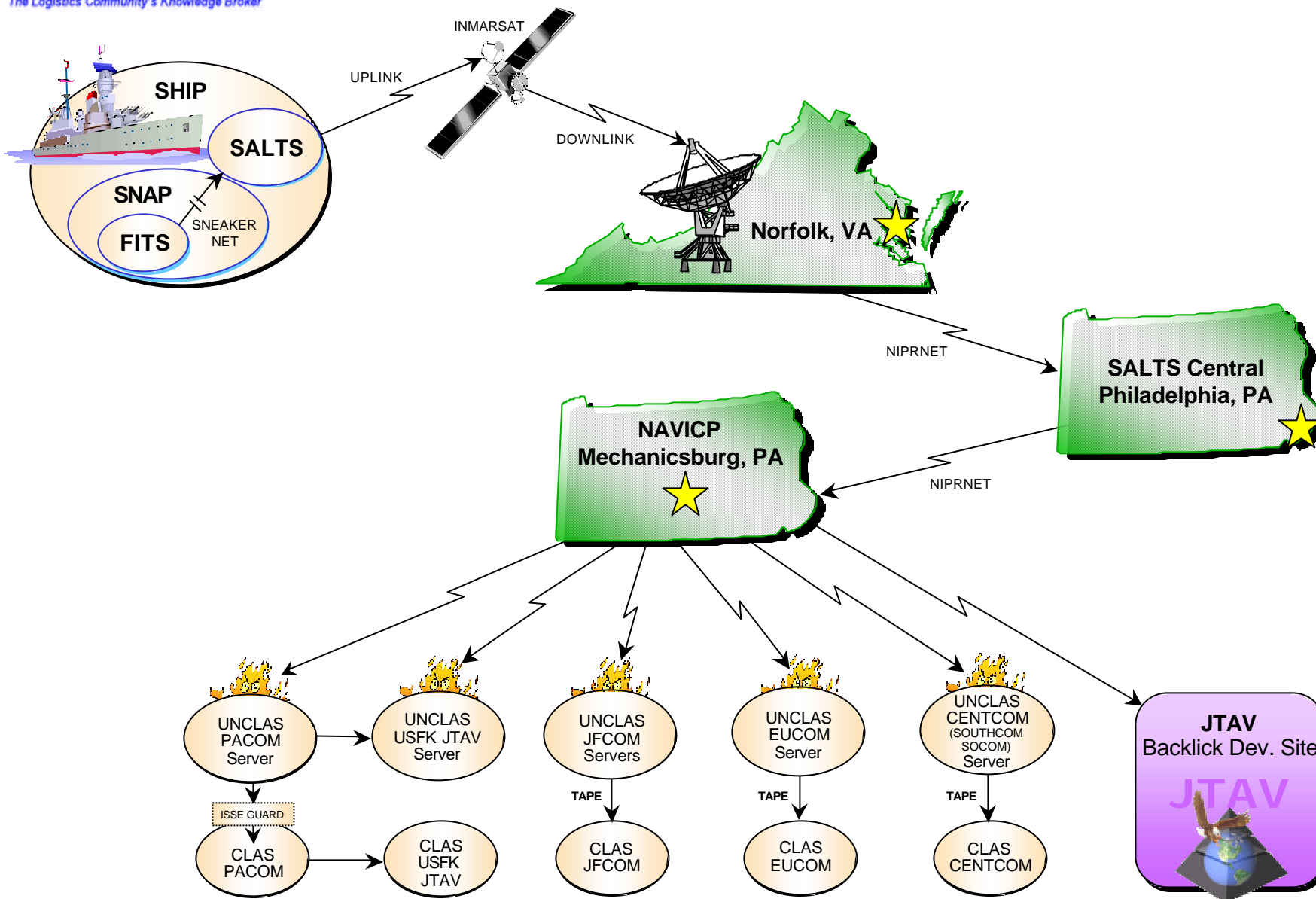
**Objective:**





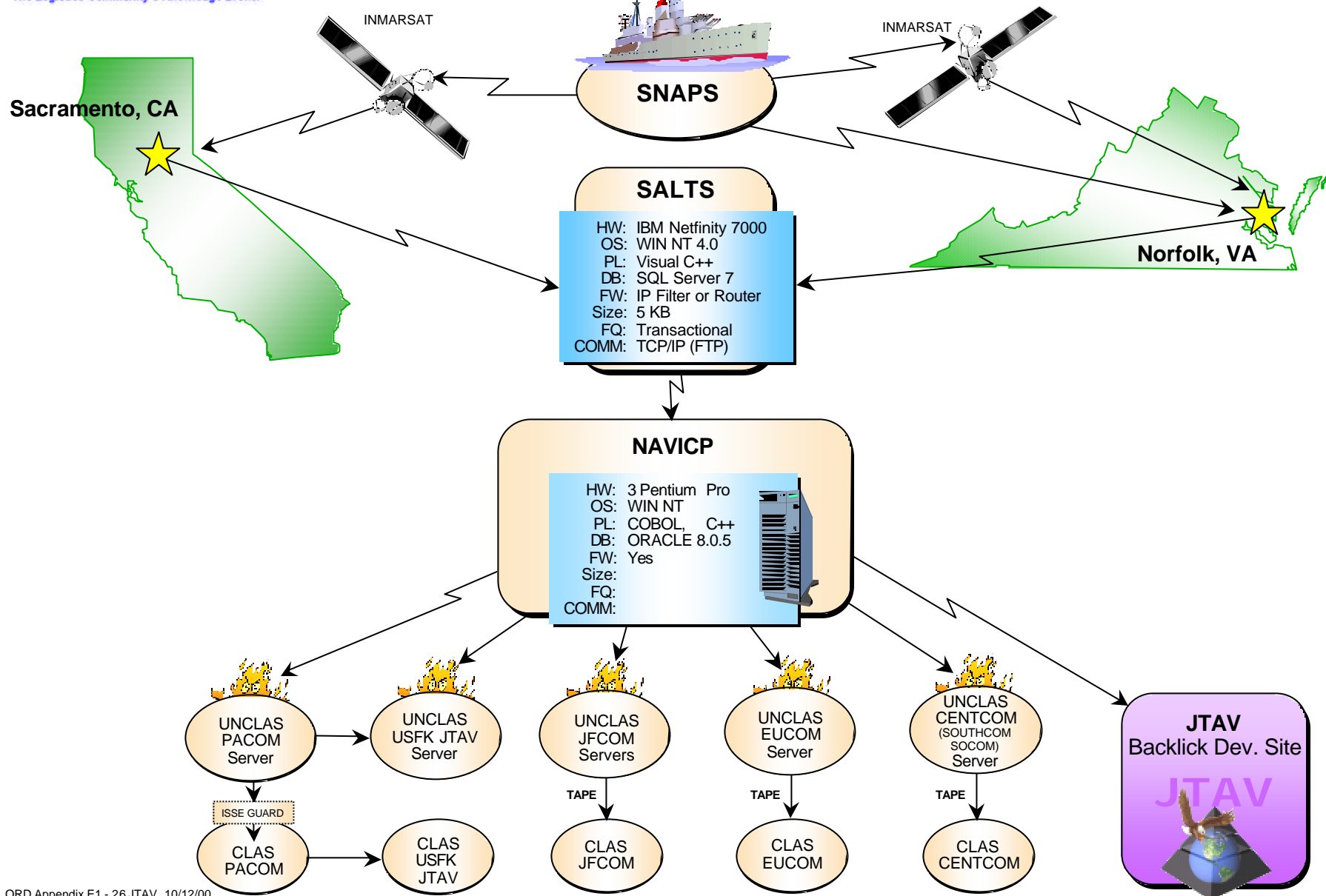
# OV-1 FIMARS

## Fleet Inventory Management and Reporting System



# SV-1 FIMARS

## Fleet Inventory Management and Reporting System





# IER Navy Shipboard Supply (FIMARS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. U2 is batch process.	Logistics - FIMARS Provides JTAV with visibility of Navy shipboard supply assets	Fleet Inventory Management and Reporting System (FIMARS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push bi-weekly.							

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** FIMARS provides visibility of Navy shipboard supply assets. JTAV combines Navy in-storage asset data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



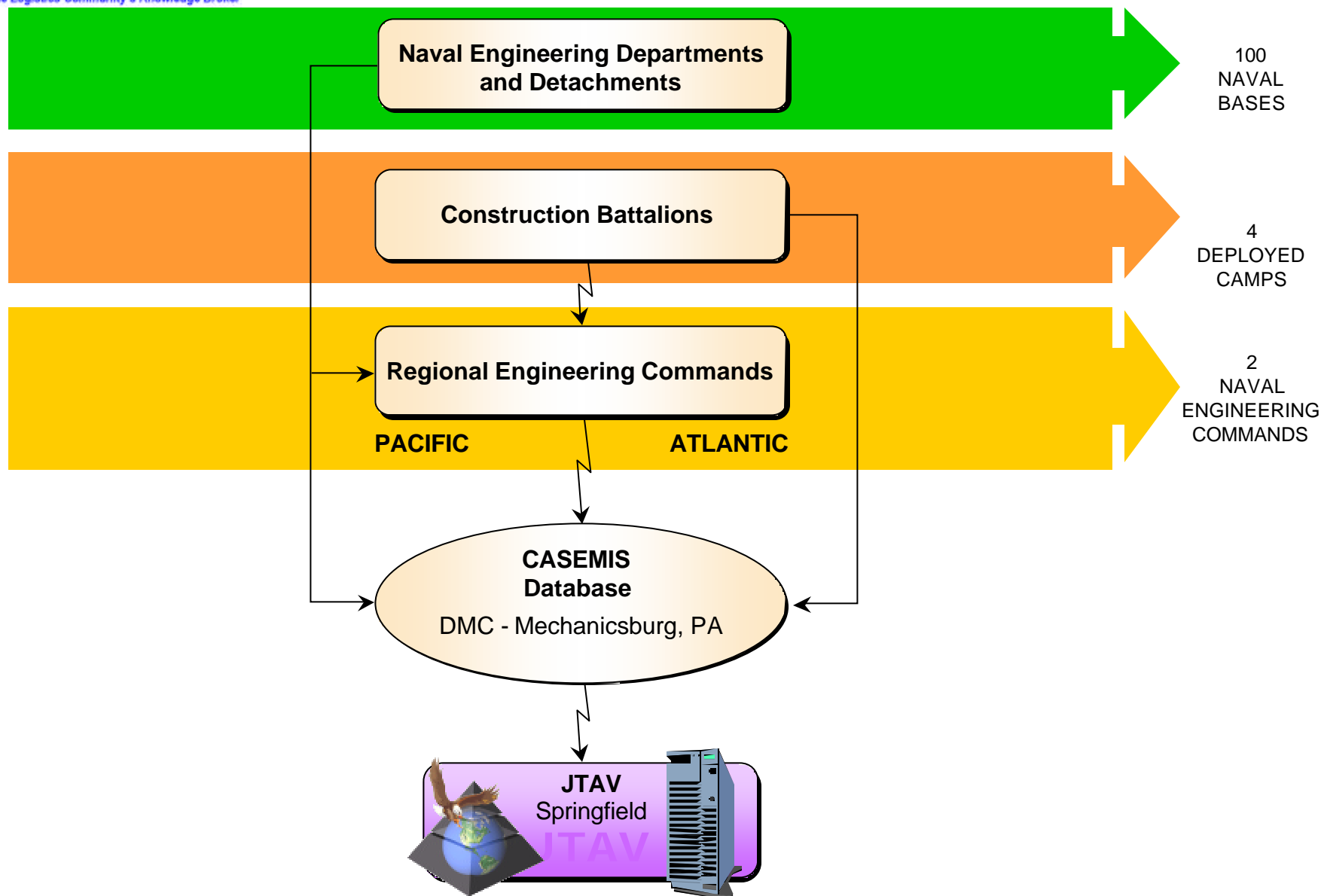
**Objective:**





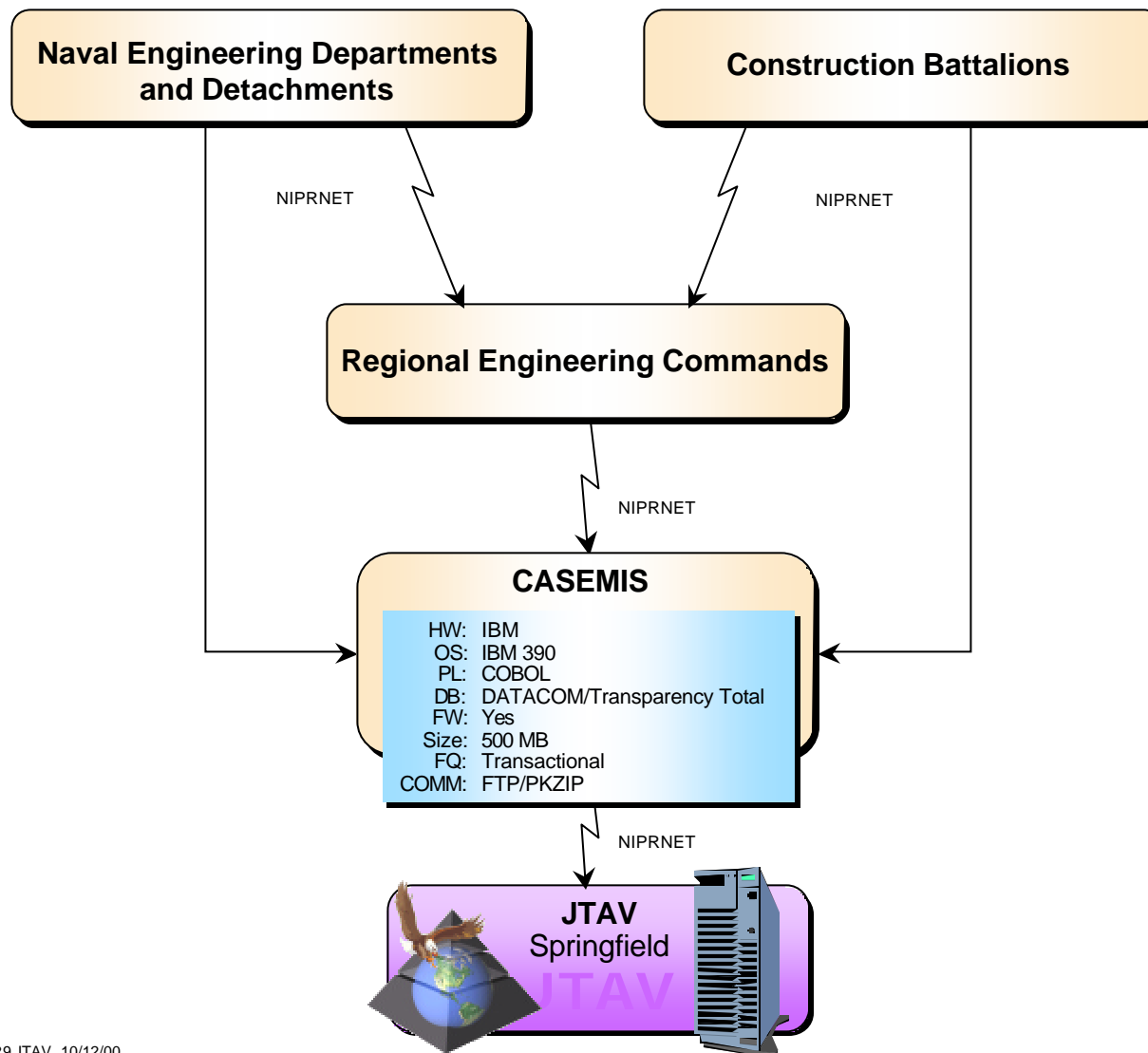
# OV-1 CASEMIS

## Construction, Automotive, and Special Equipment Management Information System



# SV-1 CASEMIS

## Construction, Automotive, and Special Equipment Management Information System





# IER Navy Construction Assets (CASEMIS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. CASEMIS is batch process.	Logistics - CASEMIS provides JTAV with visibility of Navy construction, fleet hospital, beach master, antarctic national science, fuel spill abatement unit equipment	Construction, Automotive, and Special Equipment Management Information System (CASEMIS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push daily.						< 180 seconds	

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** CASEMIS provides visibility of Navy construction, Visibility of Navy construction, fleet hospital, beach master, antarctic national science, fuel spill abatement unit equipment. JTAV combines Navy construction data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# OV-1 IMRL

## Individual Material Readiness List



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# SV-1 IMRL

## Individual Material Readiness List



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished





# IER Navy Equipment (IMRL)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - IMRL provides JTAV with Navy visibility of a consolidated list of specified items and quantities of Support Equipment (SE) required by a particular aircraft maintenance activity or activity component to perform its assigned maintenance mission	Individual Materiel Readiness List (IMRL)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** IMRL provides a consolidated list of specified items and quantities of Support Equipment (SE) required by a particular aircraft maintenance activity or activity component to perform its assigned maintenance mission. An IMRL is constructed for all Navy and Marine Corps aviation activities. JTAV combines Navy maintenance with other Service/Agency maintenance data to present the JTAV user with an integrated maintenance visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# OV-1 AMMRL

## Aircraft Maintenance Materiel Readiness List



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# SV-1 AMMRL

## Aircraft Maintenance Materiel Readiness List



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# IER Navy Equipment (AMMRL)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - AMMRL provides JTAV with visibility of Navy data required for effective management of Support Equipment (SE) at all levels of aircraft maintenance and training.	Aircraft Maintenance Materiel Readiness List (AMMRL)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of

Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** AMMRL provides provides the data required for effective management of Support Equipment (SE) at all levels of aircraft maintenance and training. JTAV combines Navy maintenance data with other Service/Agency maintenance data to present the JTAV user with an integrated maintenance visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**

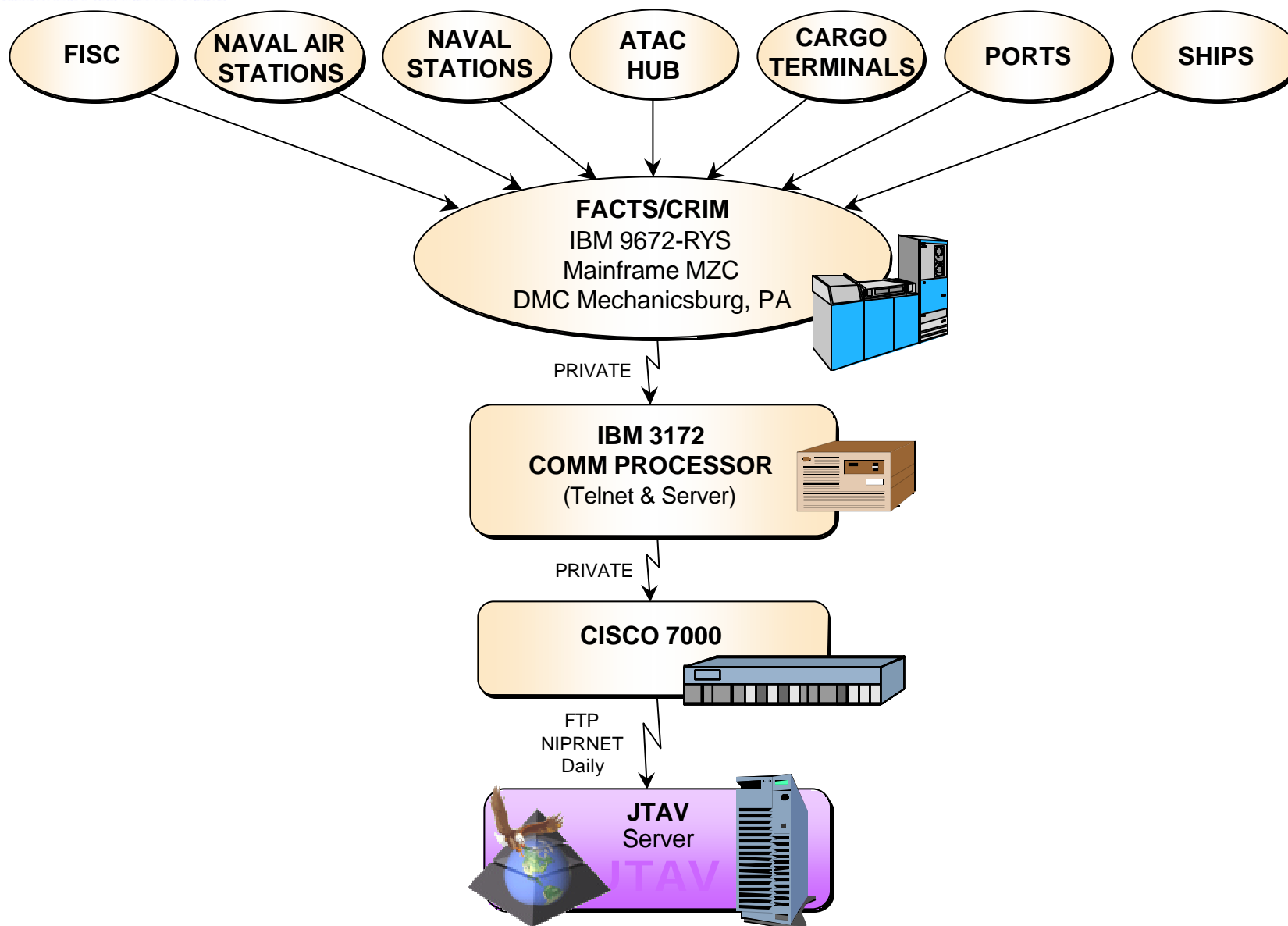


**Objective:**



# OV-1 CRIM

## Cargo Routing Information Management





# SV-1 CRIM

## Cargo Routing Information Management



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



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# IER Navy Cargo/Personnel Tracking (CRIM)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for in transit logistics data. CRIM is batch process.	Logistics - CRIM provides visibility of Navy assets and personnel routing information.	Cargo Routing Information Management (CRIM)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data pull daily.							

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Procure and Distribute Personnel. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA. Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** CRIM provides visibility of Navy assets and personnel routing information. JTAV blends Navy transportation data with other Service/Agency asset information to present users with an integrated picture of asset locations in the DoD logistics pipeline. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in transit information can assist CINC and JTF commanders in monitoring the flow of materiel and personnel flow from sources of procurement sources to their point of intended use. In transit visibility assists in identifying potential bottlenecks. This visibility is used in transportation deliberate and crisis actions planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# OV-1 NALDA II

## Naval Aviation Logistics Data Analysis II



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished





# SV-1 NALDA II

## Naval Aviation Logistics Data Analysis II



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# IER Navy Aviation Repair Parts (NALDA II)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - NALDA II provides JTAV with visibility of Navy aviation repair part tracking	Naval Aviation Logistics Data Analysis II (NALDA II)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of

Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** NALDA provides visibility of Navy Aviation repair parts. JTAV combines Navy in-storage asset data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in-storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

Threshold:



Objective:



REMIS - Reliability & Maintainability Information System  
CAMS - Core Air Force Maintenance System

PTAMS - Pipeline Tracking Analysis and Metric System

SCS - Stock Control System

SBSS - Standard Base Supply System

AFEMS - Air Force Equipment Management System

CAS A - Combat Ammunition System

MANPERS - Manpower and Personnel Module

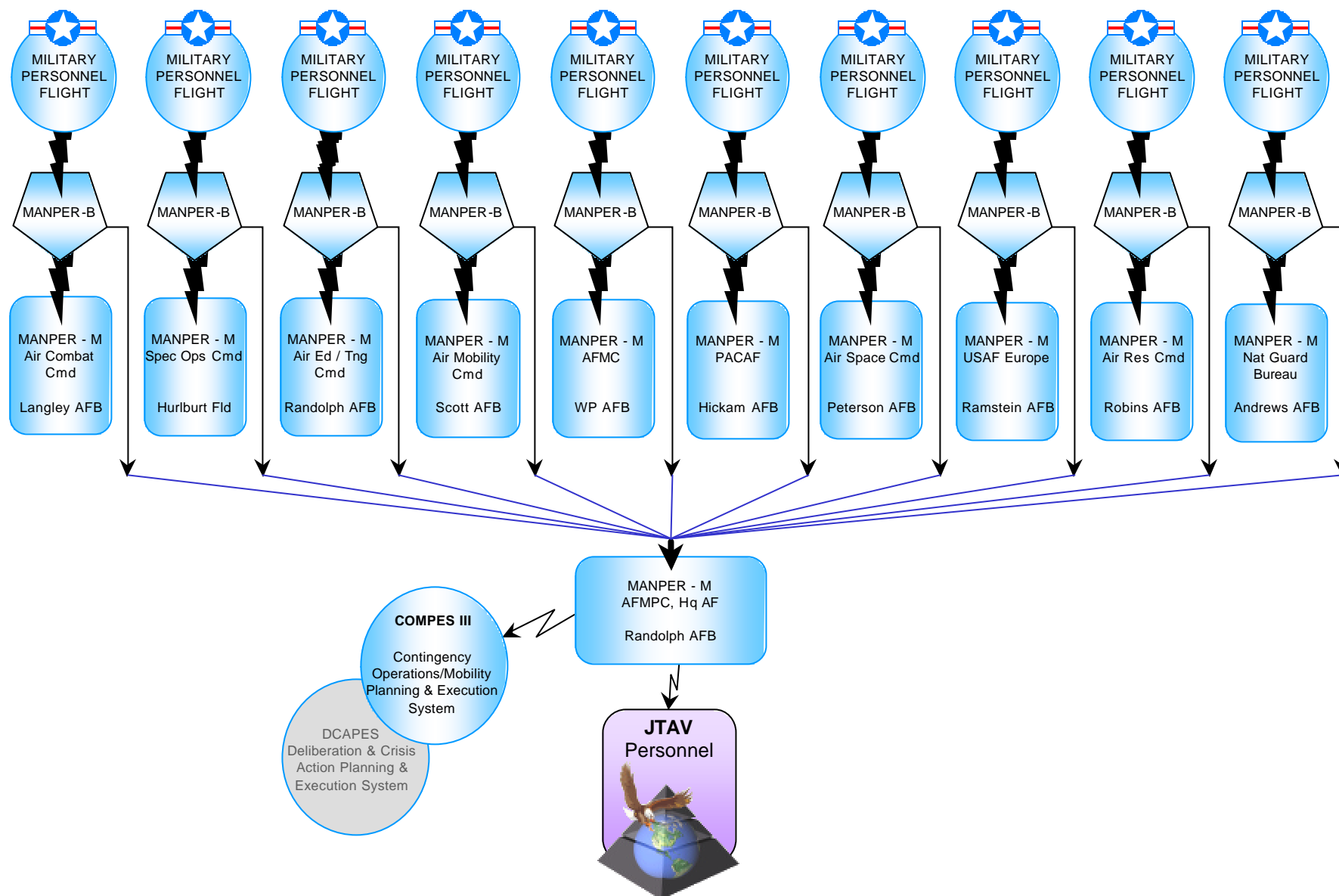
**U.S.  
Air Force**



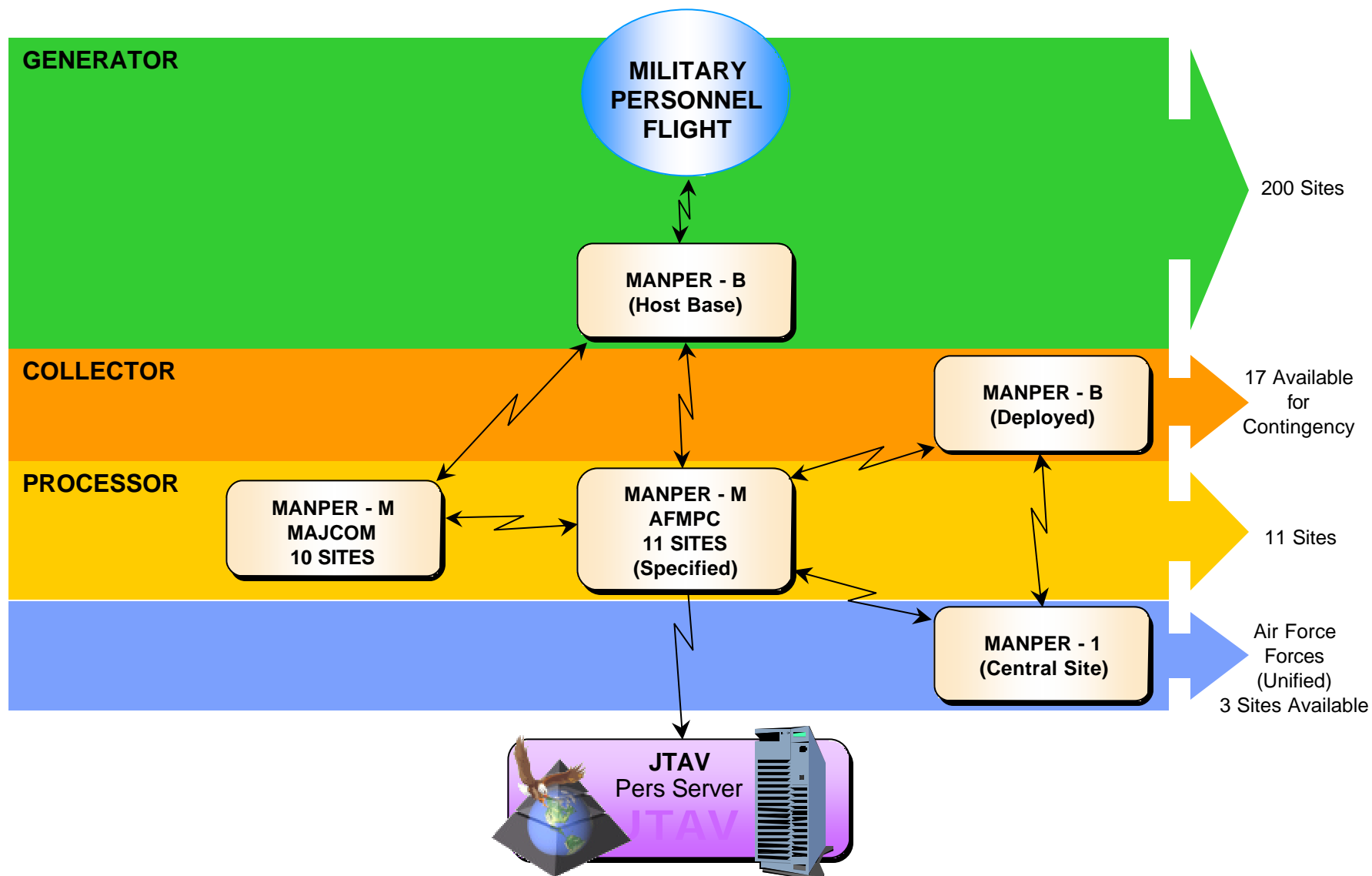
**Data Environment**



# OV-1 MANPER USAF Personnel



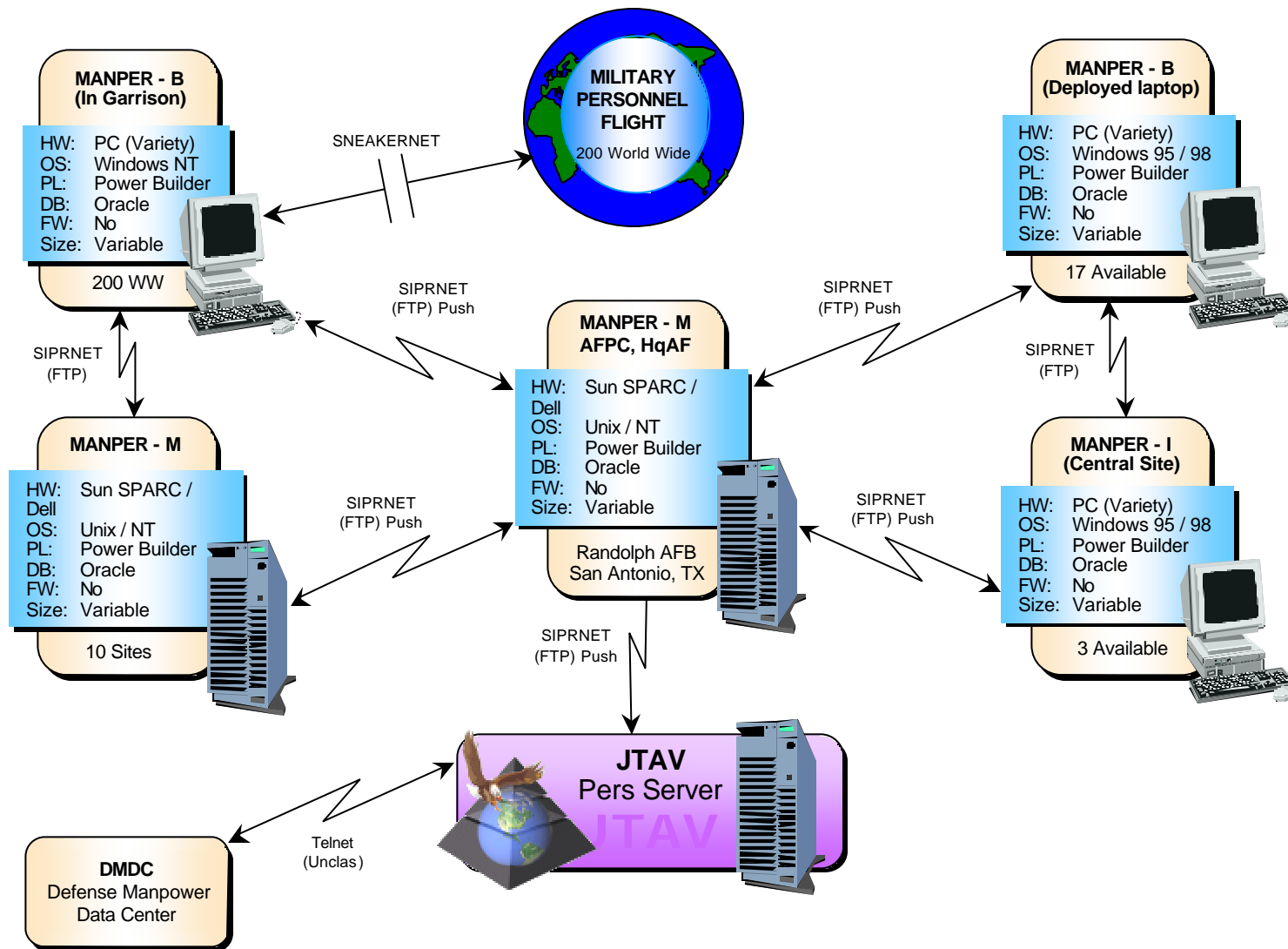
# OV-2 MANPER USAF Personnel





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# SV-1 MANPER USAF Personnel





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# IER Air Force Personnel (MANPER)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data	Personnel - MANPER provides JTAV with visibility of Air Force Personnel. Demographics information to identify person, grade, skill, geo location, unit (home deployed, TDY, TAD) and duty status.	Manpower and Personnel Module (USAF MANPER)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Procure and Distribute Personnel. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA. Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** MANPER provides visibility of Air Force personnel. JTAV combines Air Force personnel data with other Service/Agency personnel data to present the JTAV user with an integrated personnel visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD personnel on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of personnel information assists the CINC and JTF J-1 staffs to determine manpower requirements and sourcing personnel. This visibility assists in summation of separate Service personnel status reports, including authorized, assigned and deployed strengths; critical personnel shortages, casualty accounting and personnel requisitions. It also assists in determining and validating forces required to accomplish the assigned mission.

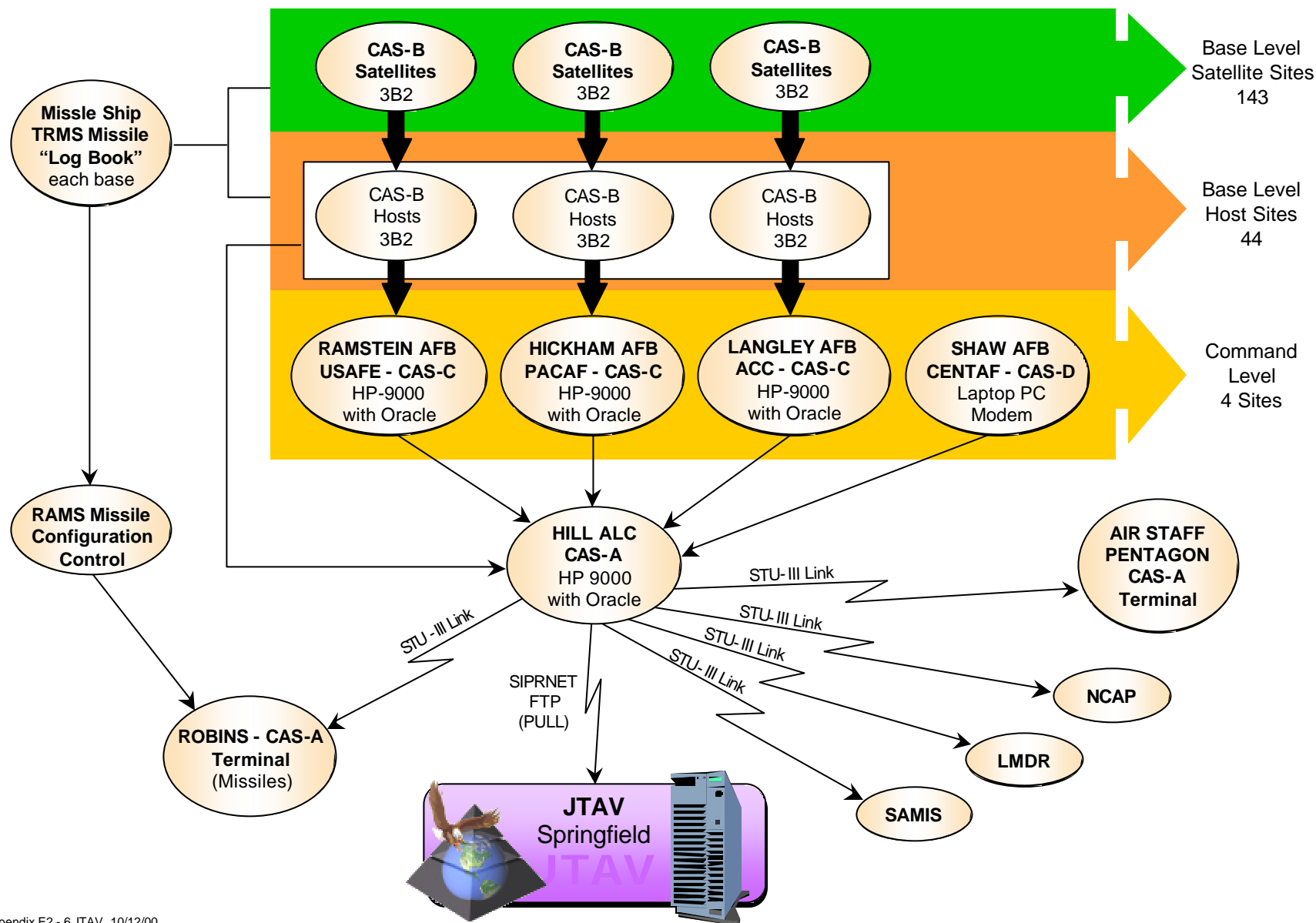
**Threshold:**



**Objective:**



# OV-1 CAS-A Combat Ammunition System - Air Force



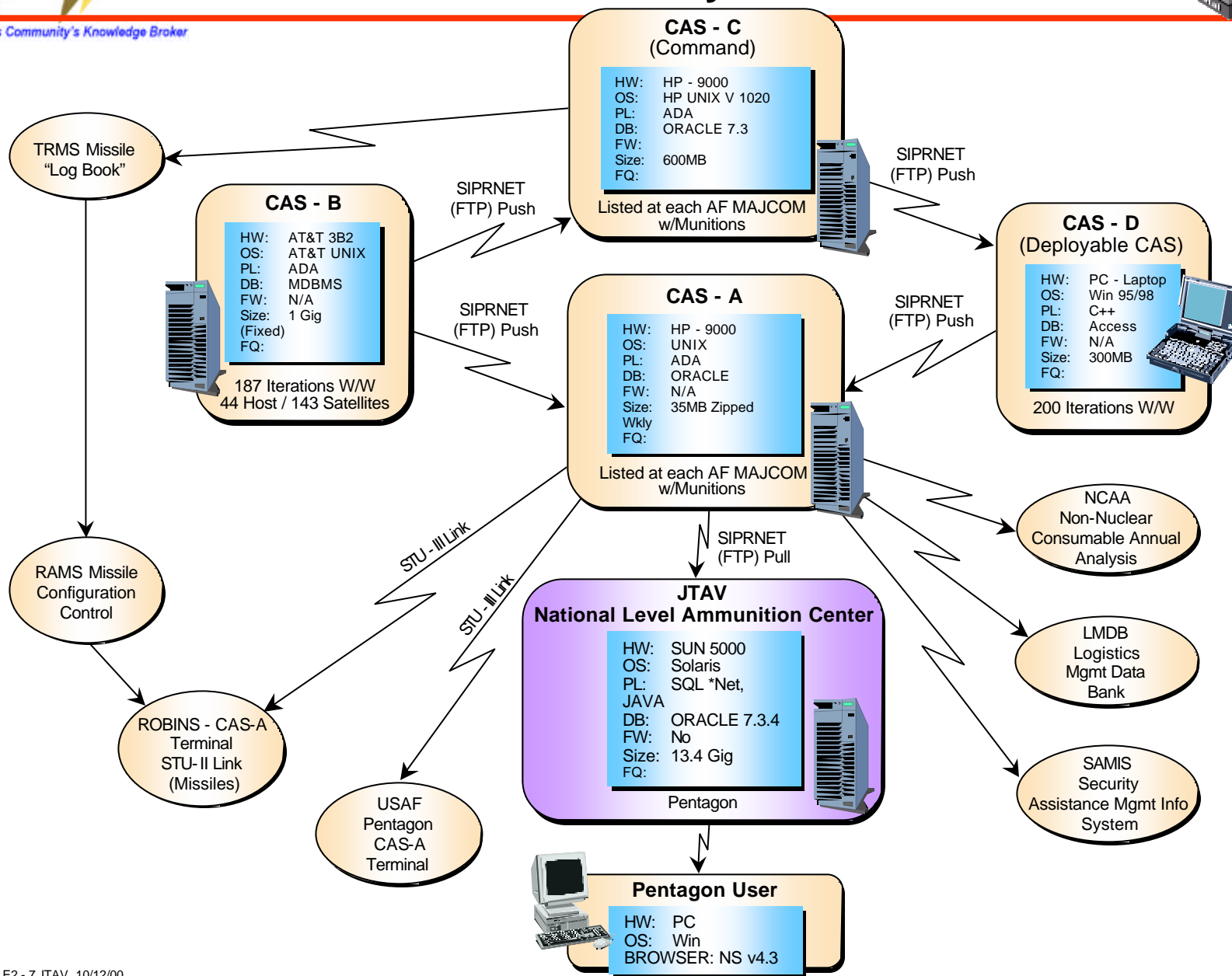




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# SV-1 CAS-A

## Combat Ammunition System - Air Force





# IER Air Force Ammunition (CAS A)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a logistics query for ammunition data.	Logistics - CAS provides JTAV with visibility of Air Force ammunition assets. CAS provides Air Force ammunition information in 4 levels of data systems. JTAV pulls CAS-A information from the national repository to populate the National Level Ammunition	Combat Ammunition System (CAS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	CLASSIFIED SECRET

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** Air Force ammunition information in 4 levels of data systems. JTAV pulls information from the national repository, CAS-A, to populate the National Level Ammunition Center server in the Pentagon. Presence or absence of CAS-A is a binary aspect of significant importance. JTAV combines Air Force ammunition data with other Service/Agency ammunition data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**

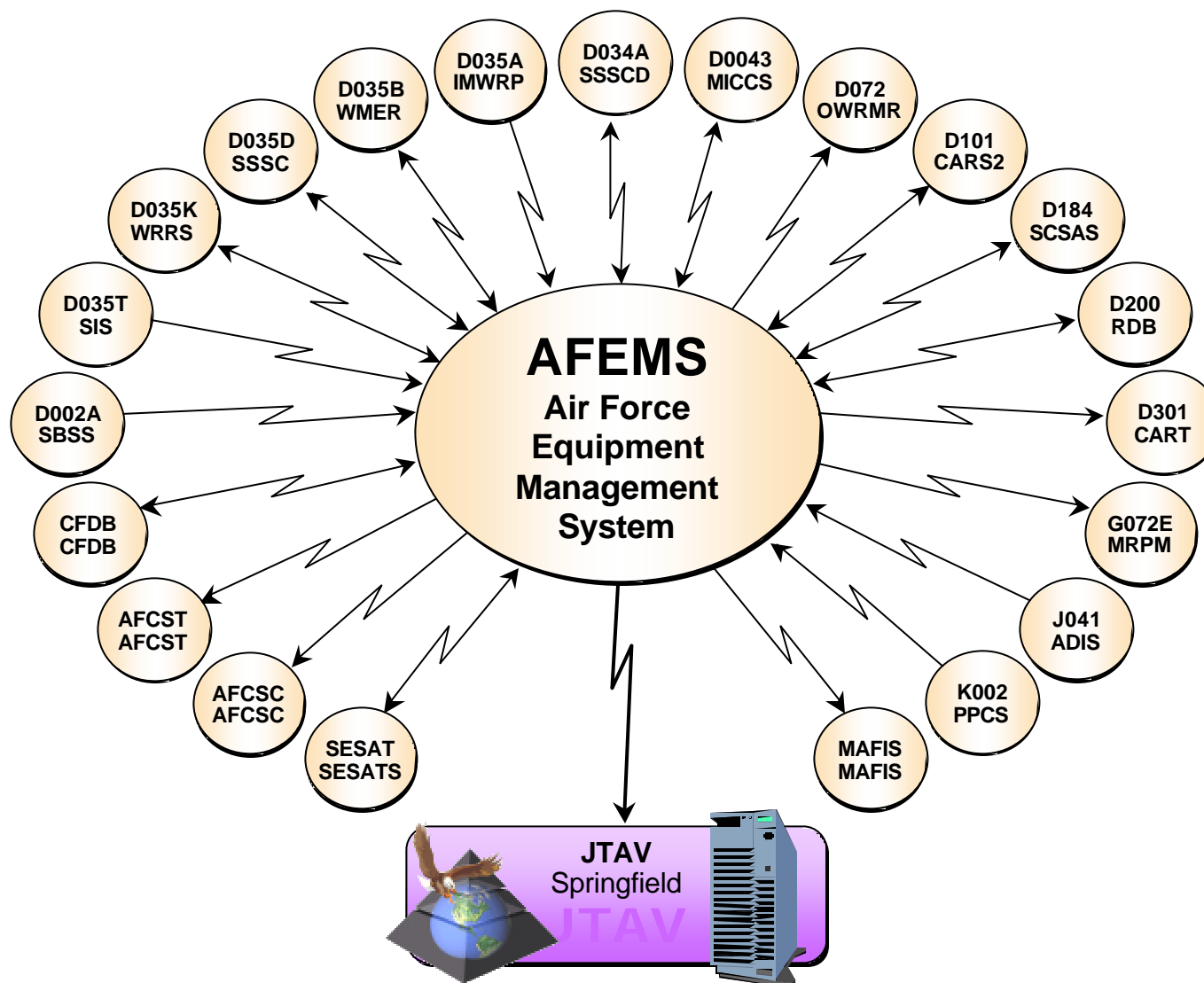


**Objective:**



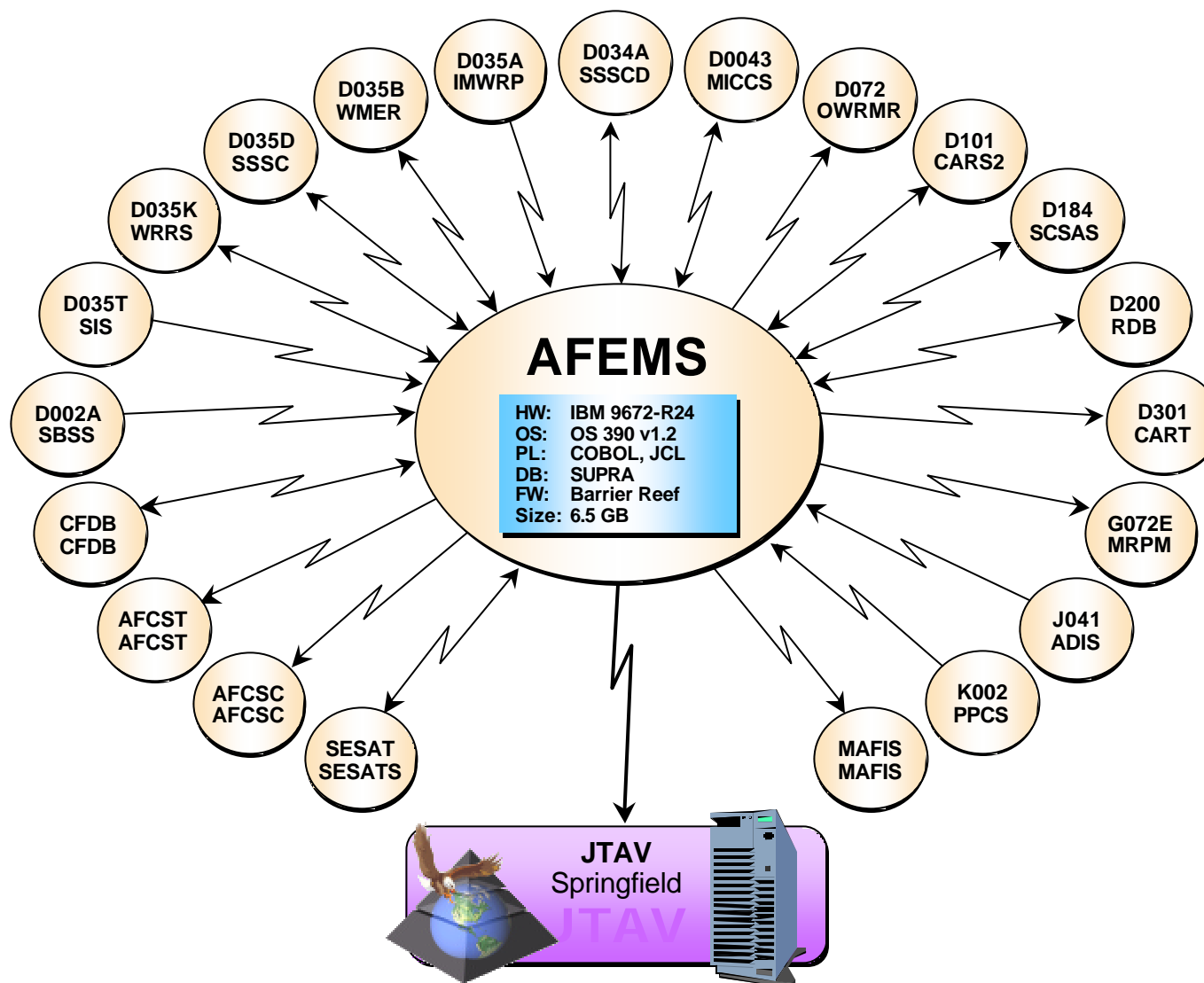
# OV-1 AFEMS

## USAF Equipment Management System



# SV-1 AFEMS

## USAF Equipment Management System





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# LEGEND AFEMS

## USAF Equipment Management System



DSD	Acronym	System Name
C001	AFEMS	AF Equipment Management System
AFCSC	AFCSC	AF Communication Service Center
AFCST	AFCST	AF Cost Center
CFDB	CFDB	Conventional Force Data Base
D002A	SBSS	AF Standard Base Supply System
D034A	SSSCD	Special Support Stock Control and Distribution System
D035A	IMWRP	Item Manager Wholesale Requisition Process
D035B	WMER	Wholesale Management and Efficiency Reports
D035D	SSSC	Special Support Stock Control
D035K	WRRS	Wholesale and Retail Receiving and Shipping
D035T	SIS	Shipping Information System
D039	CERC	Classified Equipment Requirements Computation
D0043	MICCS	Master Item Identification Control System
D072	OWRMR	Other War Reserve Material Requirements
D101	CARS2	Consolidated Analysis and Reporting System
D184	SCSAS	Serialized Control of Small Arms Systems
D200	RDB	Requirements Data Bank
D301	CART	Configuration and Requirements Traceability
G072E	MRPM	Depot level Maintenance Requirements and Program Management System
J041	ADIS	Acquisition and Due-In System
K002	PPCS	Peace Time Programming Computational System
MAFIS	MAFIS	MAJCOM Automated Fleet Information System
SESAT	SESATS	Support Equipment Scheduling and Tracking System



# IER Air Force Unit Equipment (AFEMS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. AFEMS is batch process.	Logistics - AFEMS provides JTAV with visibility of USAF unit equipment	Air Force Equipment Management System (AFEMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push quarterly.							

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** AFEMS provides visibility of Air Force equipment. JTAV combines Air Force equipment data with other Service/Agency equipment data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**

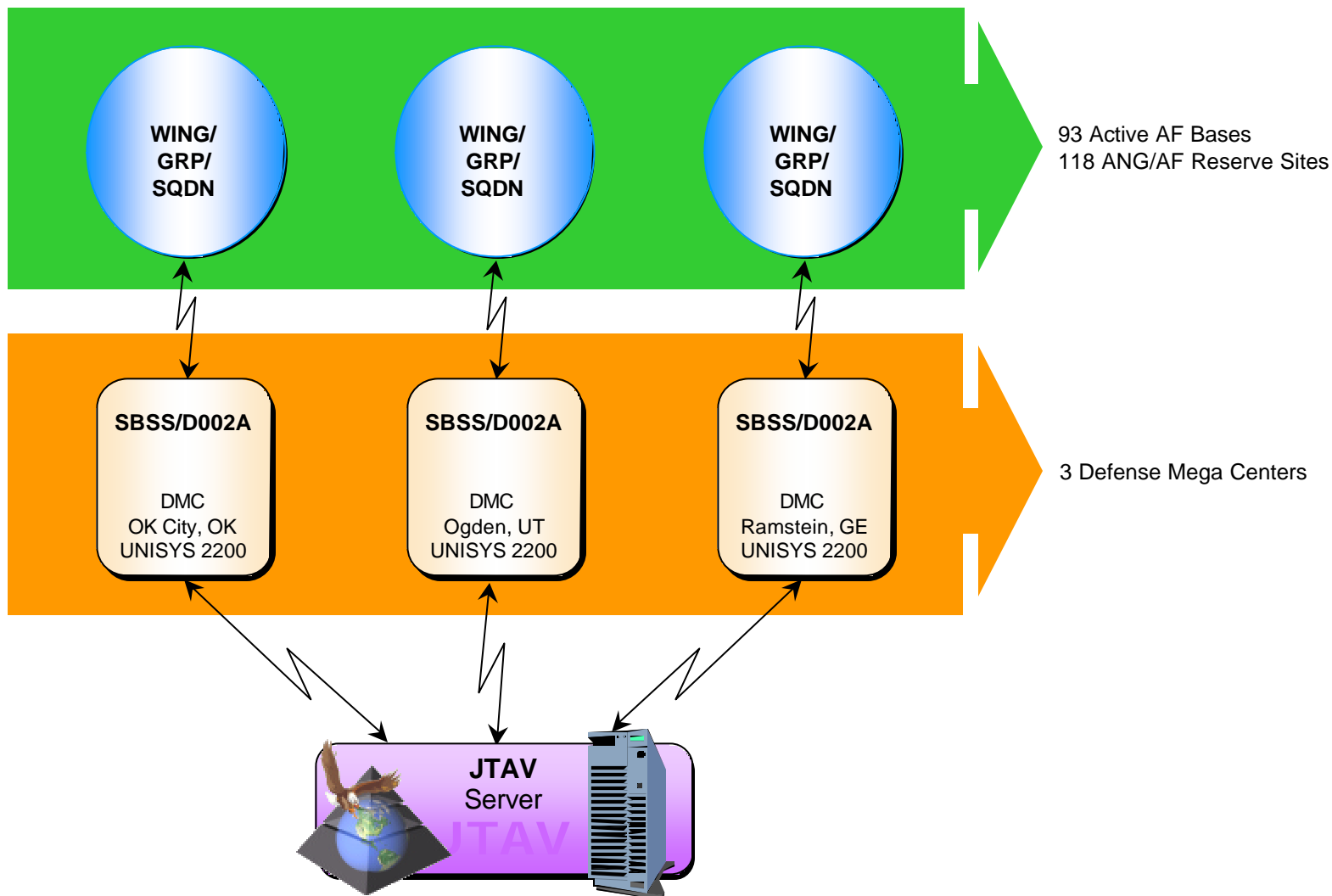


**Objective:**



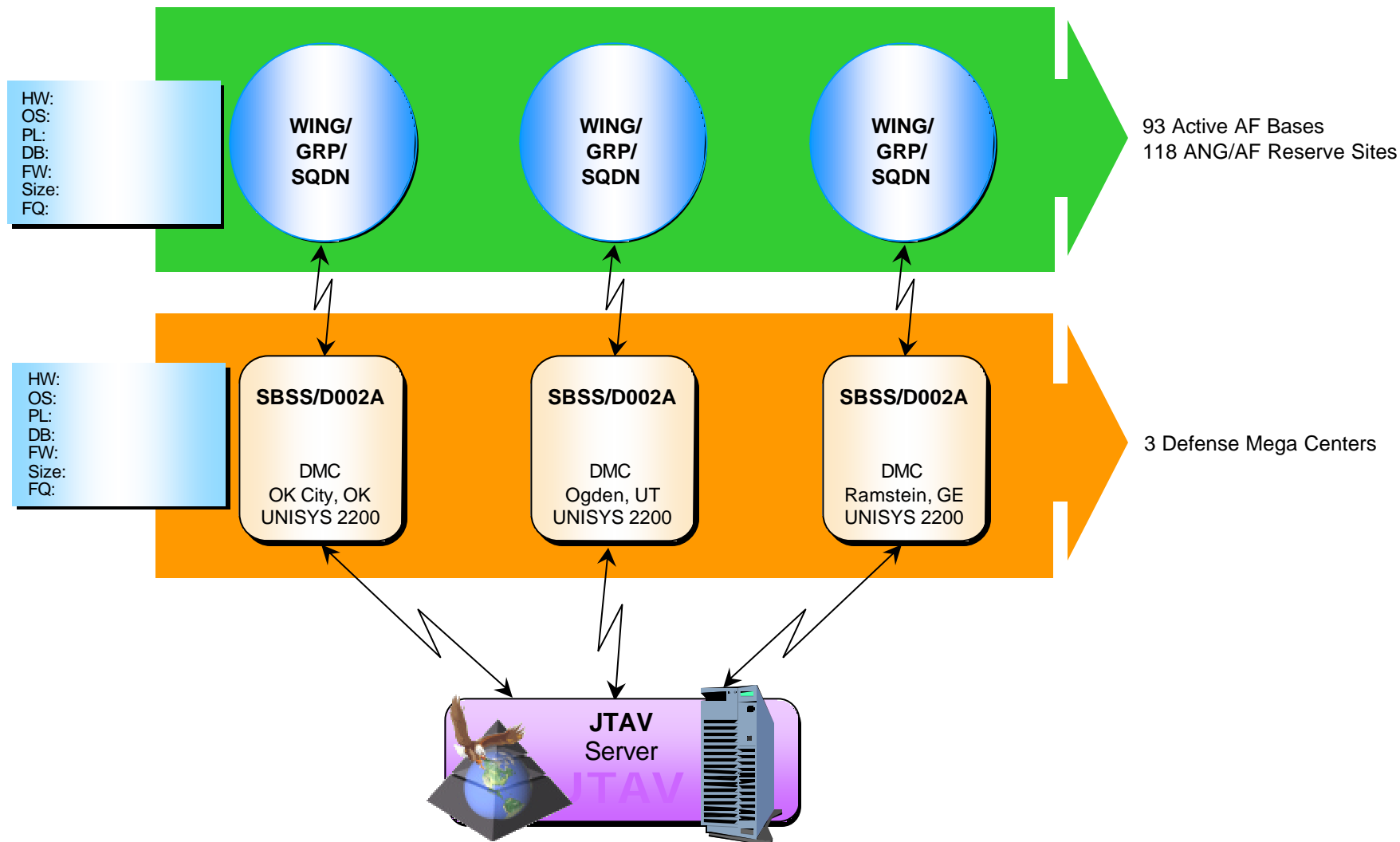
# OV-1 SBSS

## Standard Base Supply System





# SV-1 SBSS Standard Base Supply System







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# IER Air Force Retail Assets (SBSS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. SBSS is batch process.	Logistics - SBSS provides JTAV with visibility of Air Force retail supply assets. SBSS is being replaced by ILS-S. ILS-S has the capability of eventually allowing customers to place orders from their desktop computers and sending them directly to the system, eliminating the current requirement to call supply customer service.	Standard Base Supply System (SBSS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push daily.							

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** SBSS provides visibility of Air Force retail assets in storage. JTAV combines Air Force data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

Threshold:



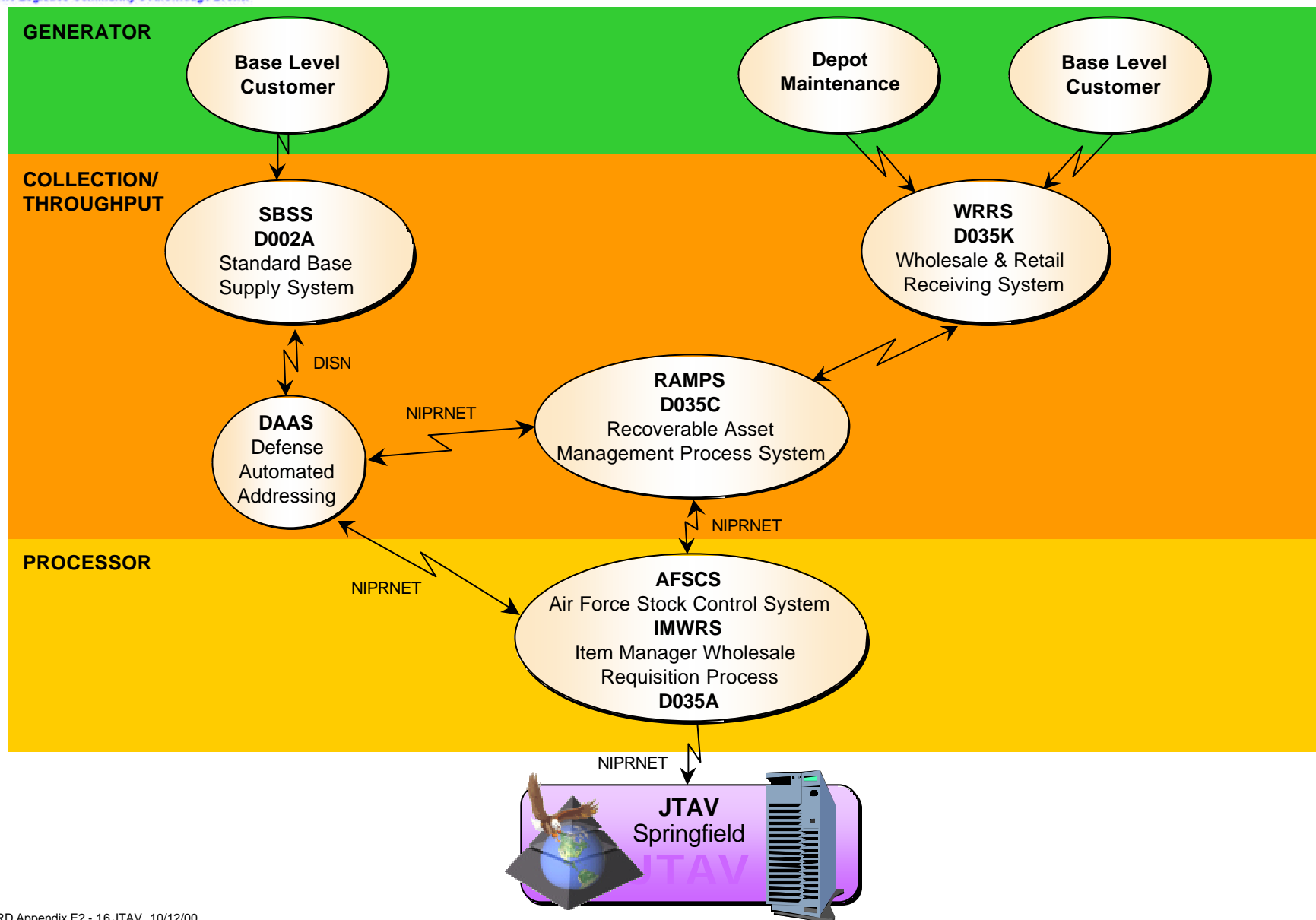
Objective:





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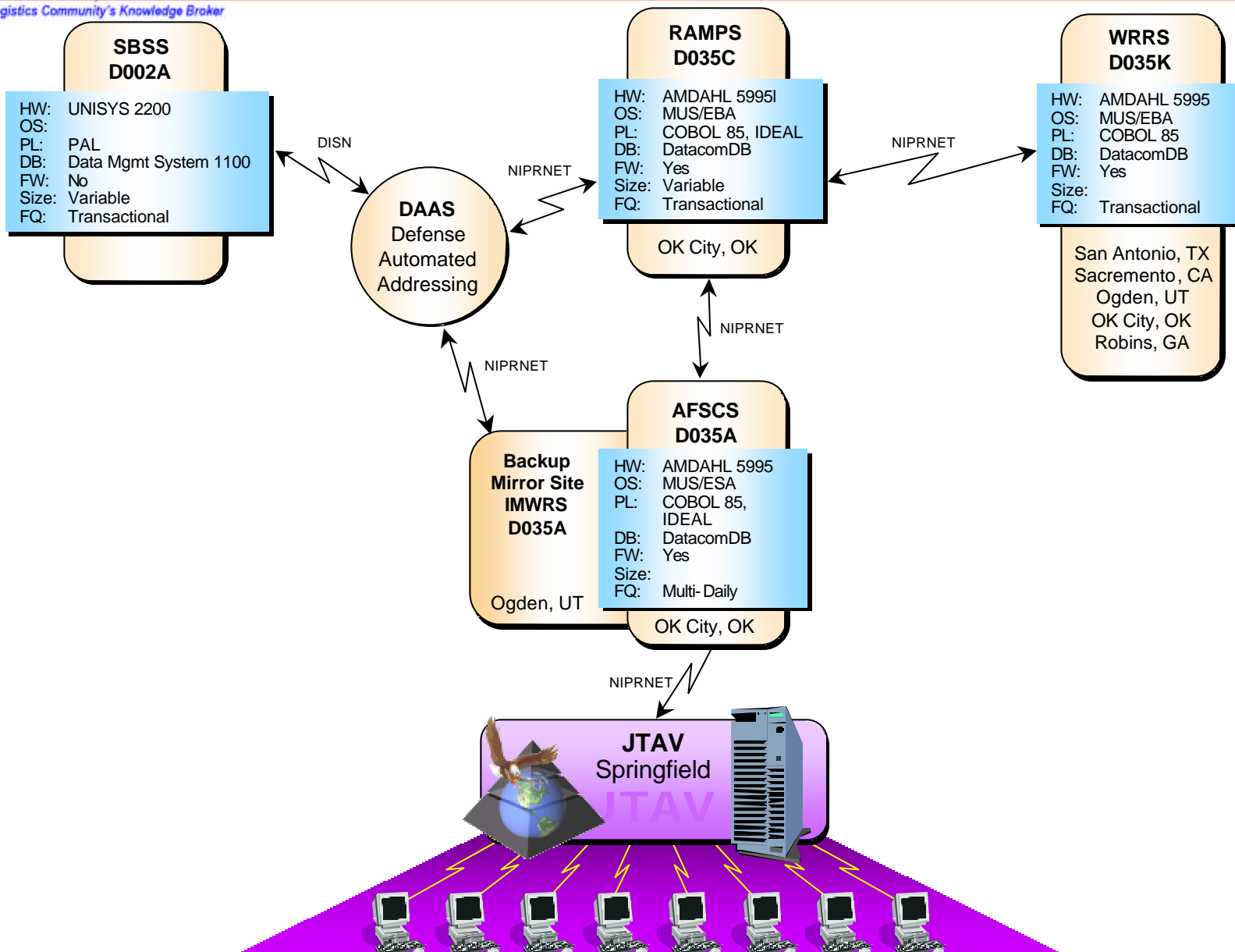
# OV-1 SCS AF USAF Wholesale Inventory





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# SV-1 SCS AF USAF Wholesale Inventory





# IER Air Force Wholesale Materiel (AF SCS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - SCS provides JTAV with visibility of USAF wholesale materiel, which includes base level excess wholesale managed items. The D035A system is an on-line system that operates at each Air Logistics Center (ALC). It is designed to perform ALC edit, index and routing functions necessary to provide all using systems with current and consistent cataloging management data for those stock numbers for which the ALC has AF wholesale item management responsibility. D035C establishes a logistics management system for depot recoverable items expendability, recoverability, and repairability.	Air Force Stock Control System (SCS) (commonly known as DO 35)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** AF SCS provides visibility of Air Force wholesale assets in storage. JTAV combines Air Force in storage data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**

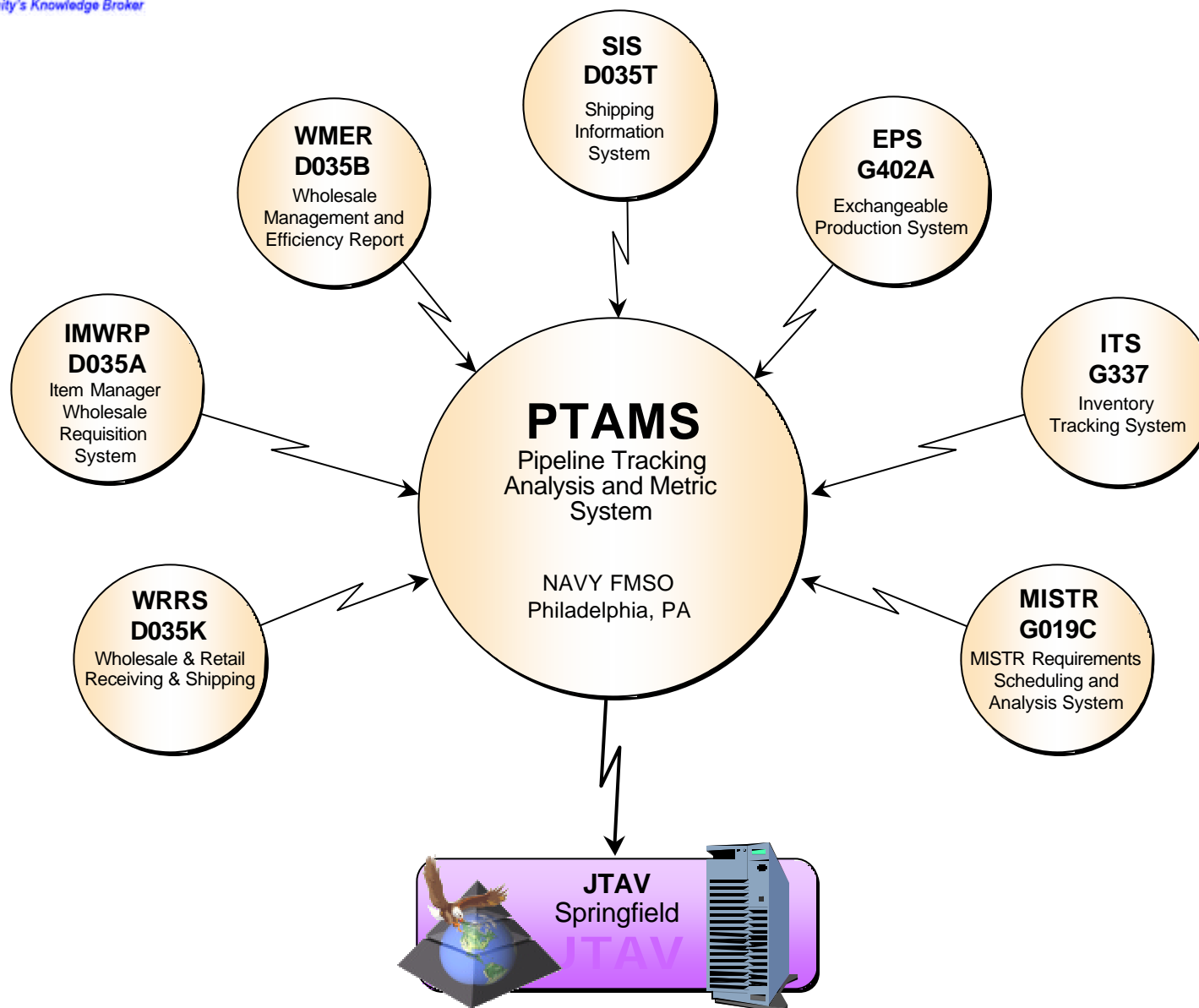


**Objective:**



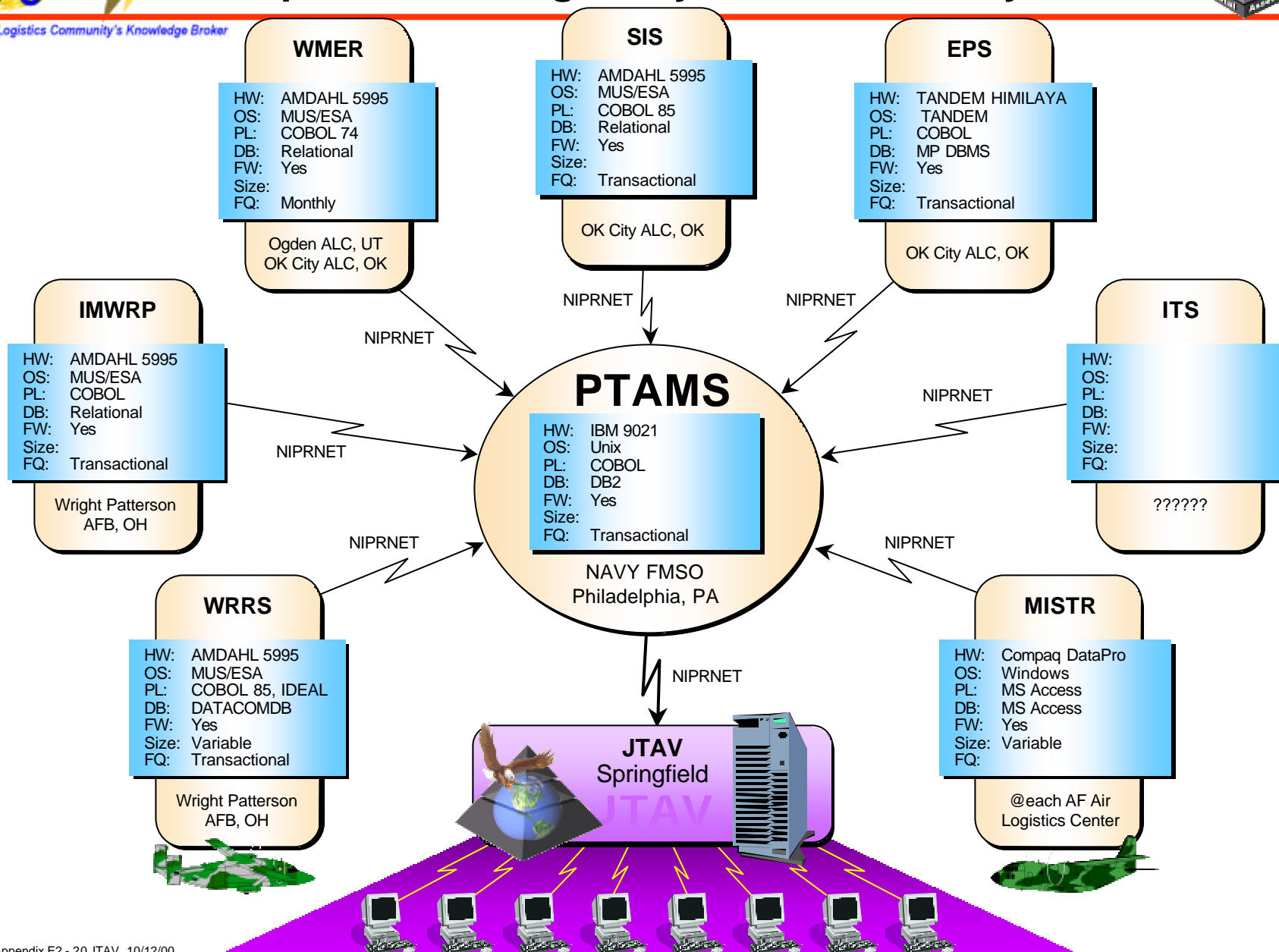
# OV-1 PTAMS

## Pipeline Tracking Analysis and Metric System



# SV-1 PTAMS

## Pipeline Tracking Analysis and Metric System



# IER PTAMS

## Pipeline Tracking Analysis and Metric System



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for in transit logistics data.	Logistics - Visibility of USAF assets in-transit	Pipeline Tracking Analysis and Metrics System (PTAM)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** To determine the arrival date of a specified movement requirement at port of debarkation (POD). This task includes conducting a detailed, integrated air, land, and sea transportation analysis to determine the transportation feasibility of a course of action. It employs common-user lift assets apportioned for planning and supporting command deployment estimates for organic movements. USTRANSCOM evaluates the capability to deploy the force within the transportation priorities established by the supported command. Services and Service components also provide an estimate of the ability of their installations and forces to meet required arrival times at POE and onward movement from POD to destination.

**Description:** JTAV blends Air Force data with other Service/Agency transportation information to present users with an integrated picture of assets location the DoD logistics pipeline. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in transit information can assist CINC and JTF commanders in monitoring the flow of materiel and personnel flow from procurement sources to their point of intended use. In transit visibility assists in identifying real or potential bottlenecks. This visibility is used in transportation deliberate and crisis planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**



**ATAC - Advanced Traceability and Control**

**MIMMS - Marine Corps Integrated Maintenance Management System**

**MRP II - Maintenance Resource Planning (version II)**

**ATLAS II - Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System**

**SCS - Stock Control System**

**SASSY - Supported Activities Supply System**

**MAARS II - Marine Corps Automated Ammunition Requisitioning System (version II)**

**MC-TFS - Marine Corps Total Force Structure System**

**U.S.  
Marine Corps**

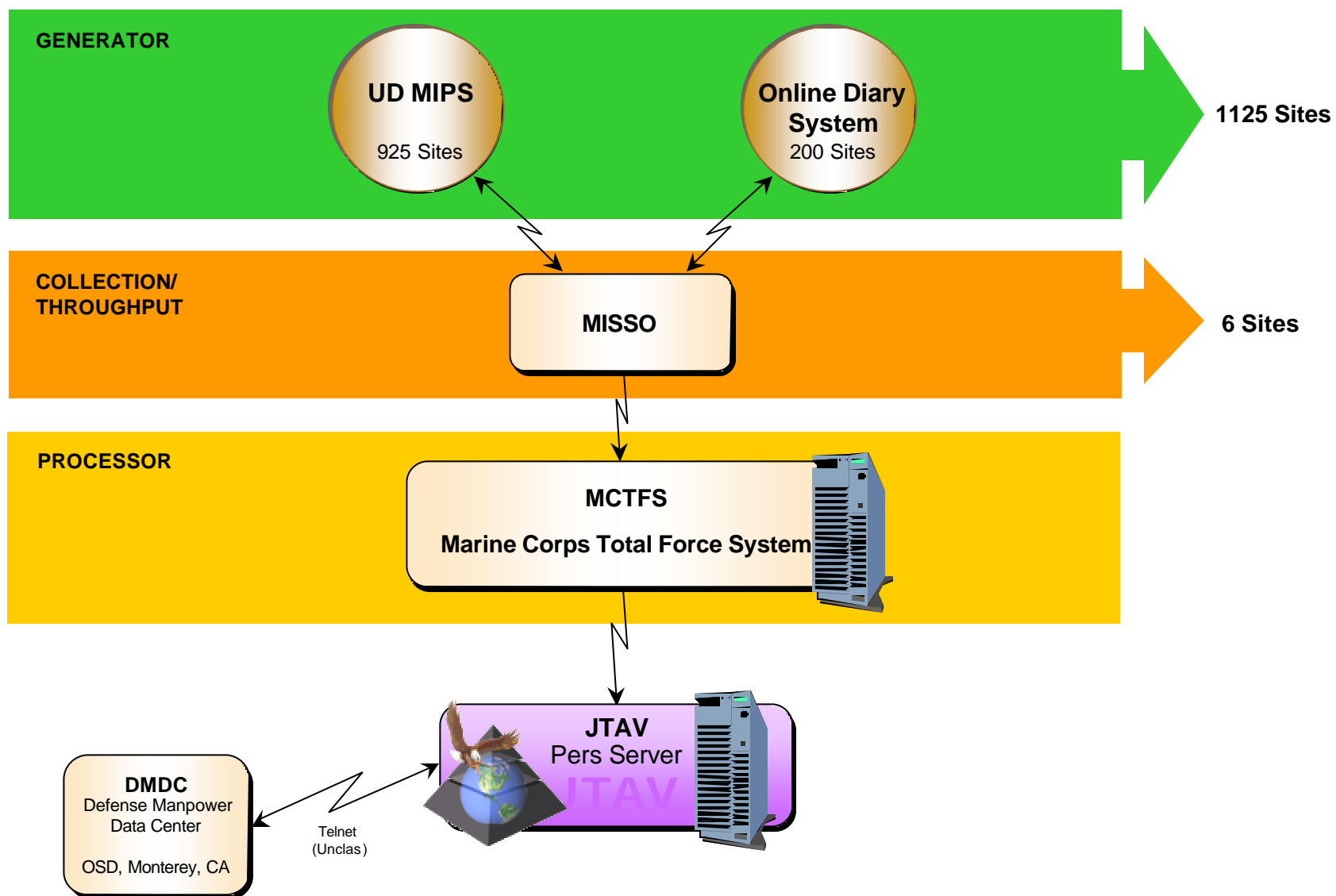


**Data Environment**



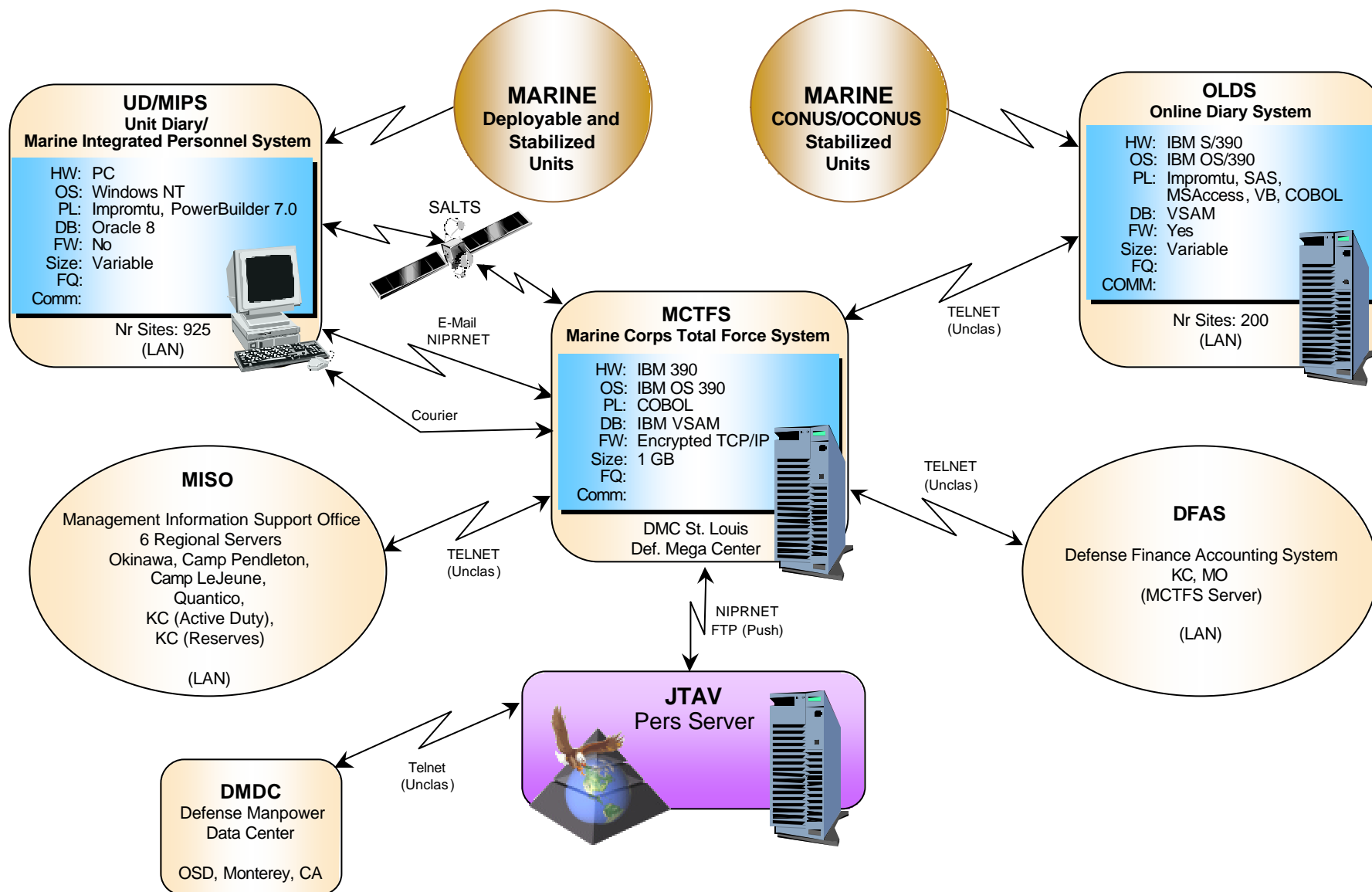
# OV-1 MCTFS

## Marine Corps Total Force System (Personnel System)



# SV-1 MCTFS

## Marine Corps Total Force System (Personnel System)





# IER Marine Corps Personnel (MC TFS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data	Personnel - MC-TFS provides JTAV with visibility of Active Duty and Reserve Marine Corps personnel. Demographics information to identify person, grade, skill, geo location, unit (home deployed, TDY, TAD) and duty status.	Marine Corps Total Force Structure System (MC-TFS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Procure and Distribute Personnel. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA. Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** MC-TFS provides visibility of Marine Corps personnel. JTAV combines Marine Corps personnel data with other Service/Agency personnel data to present the JTAV user with an integrated personnel visibility picture. This picture fills a void of a joint theater personnel integration. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD personnel on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of personnel information assists the CINC and JTF staffs to determine manpower requirements and potential sourcing personnel. This visibility assists in summation of separate Service personnel status reports, including authorized, assigned and deployed strengths; critical personnel shortages, casualty accounting and personnel requisitions.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**



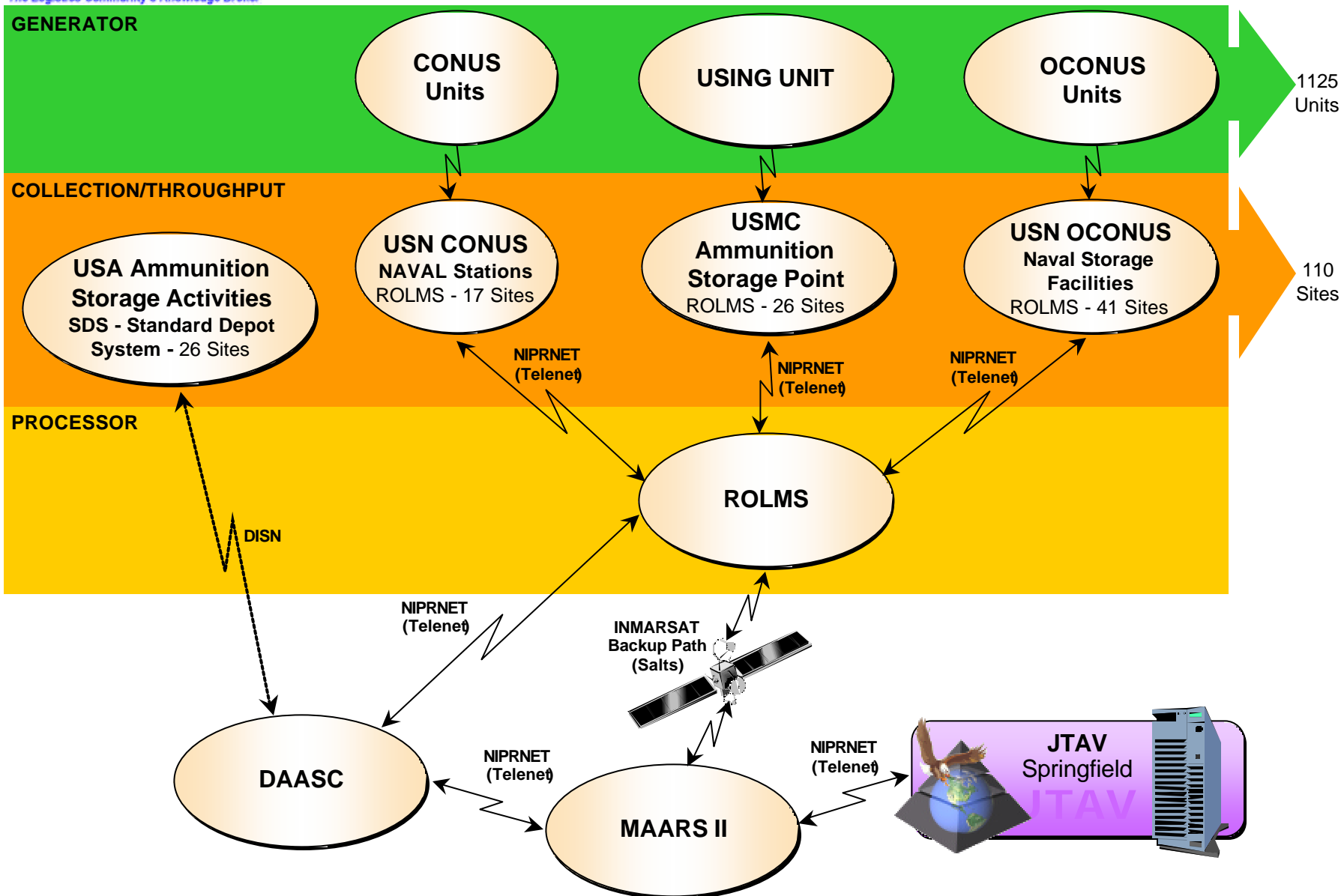


# OV-1 MAARS II

## Marine Ammunition Accounting & Reporting System

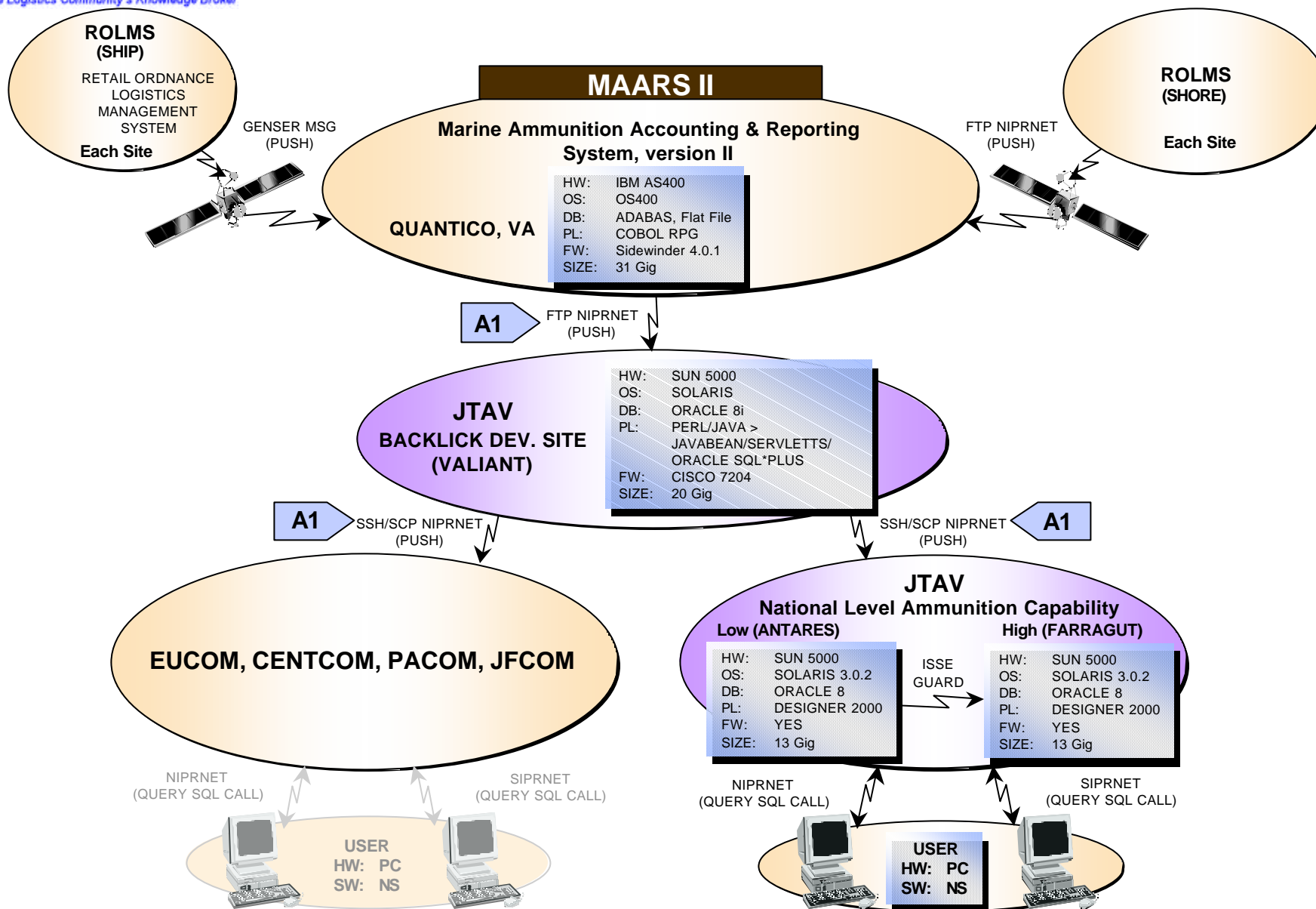


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# SV-1 MAARS II

## Marine Ammunition Accounting & Reporting System





# IER Marine Corps Ammunition (MAARS II)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a logistics query for ammunition data.	Logistics - MAARS II provides JTAV with visibility of USMC munitions stocks. USMC ammunition information resides in 110 sites which predominantly use 3 levels of ROLMS software application. 26 of those sites are Army depot which use Standard Depot System (SDS). The data rolls up into Marine Corps data base at Quantico. JTAV receives a push which is pushed to NLAC and regional CINCs.	Marine Corps Automated Ammunition Requisitioning System II (MAARS II)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** USMC ammunition information resides in 110 sites which predominantly use 3 levels of ROLMS software application. 26 of those sites are Army depot which use Standard Depot System (SDS). The data rolls up into Marine Corps data base at Quantico. JTAV receives a push which is pushed to NLAC and regional CINCs. Necessary for threshold. JTAV takes this information and integrates it with the ammunition information from the other Services and Agencies. This information provides a joint theater and global picture of critical ammunition assets in support of operations in war and peace. Inclusion of USMC ammunition assets blended with other Service/Agency information satisfies JCS strategic planning, GCCS, GCSS and UJTL requirements. The presence of a consolidated, joint picture of ammunition assets can be used to support joint decision making tools and processes.

**Threshold:**

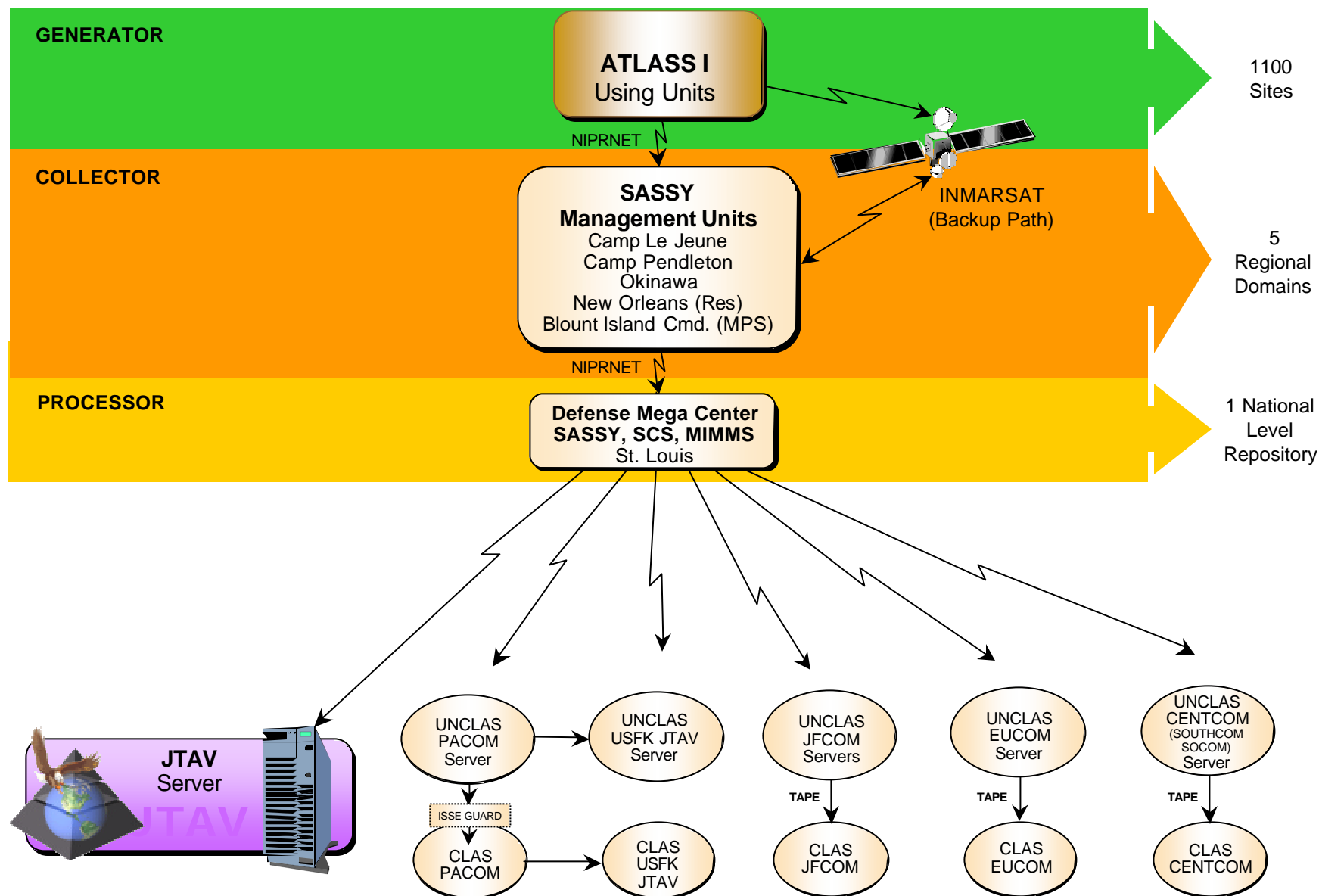


**Objective:**



# OV-1 SASSY

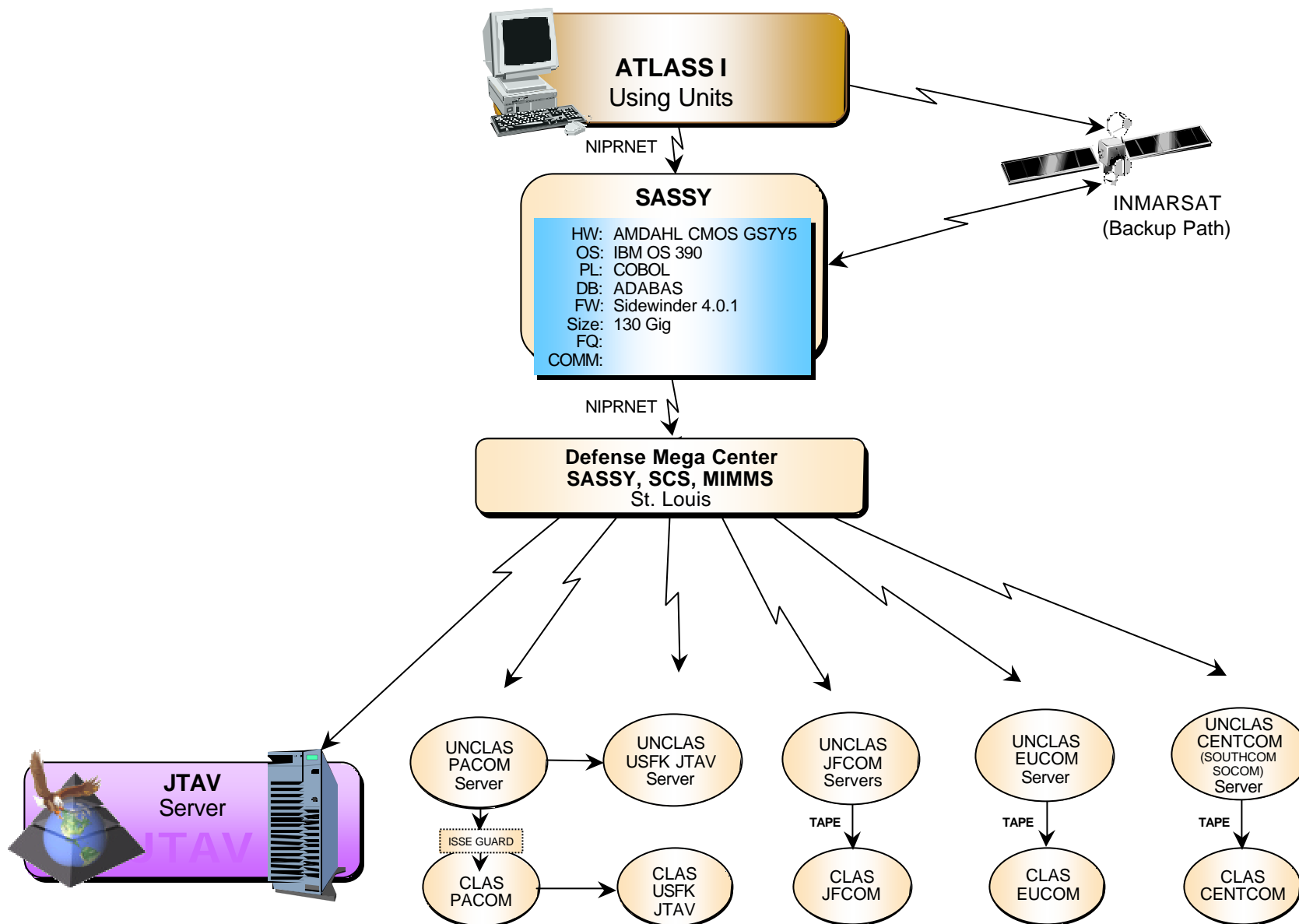
## USMC Supported Activities Supply System





# SV-1 SASSY

## USMC Supported Activities Supply System







# IER Marine Corps Retail Assets (SASSY)



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## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - SASSY provides JTAV with visibility of USMC Retail assets. SASSY supports the retail (intermediate and consumer) level of Marine Corps supply. SASSY has automated retail level supply accounts throughout the Marine Corps.	Supported Activity Supply System (SASSY) (SASSY contains MPS BIC data)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** SASSY is the AIS which supports the retail (intermediate and consumer) level of Marine Corps supply. SASSY has automated retail level supply accounts throughout the Marine Corps. JTAV combines Marine Corps asset data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**

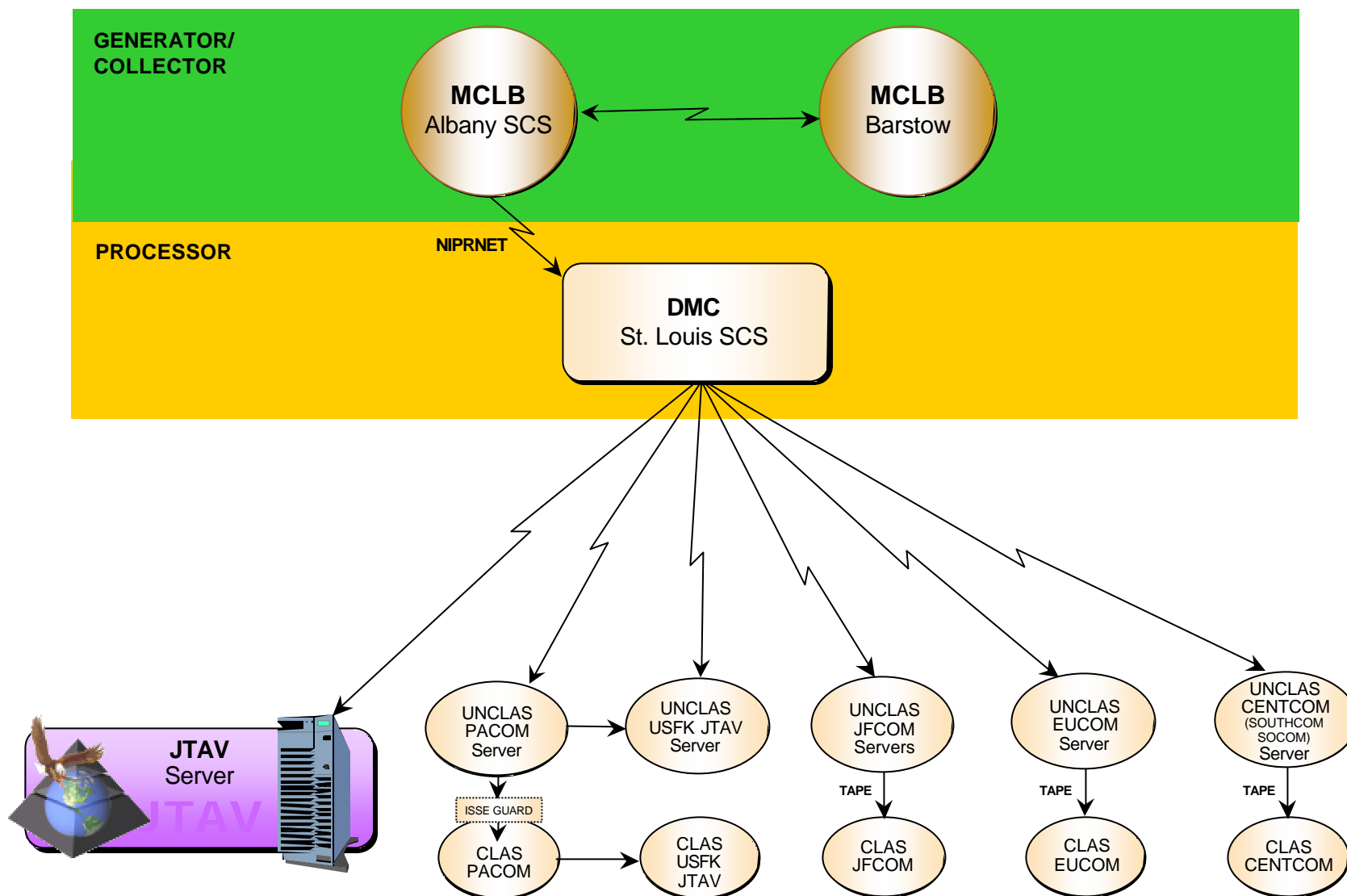


**Objective:**



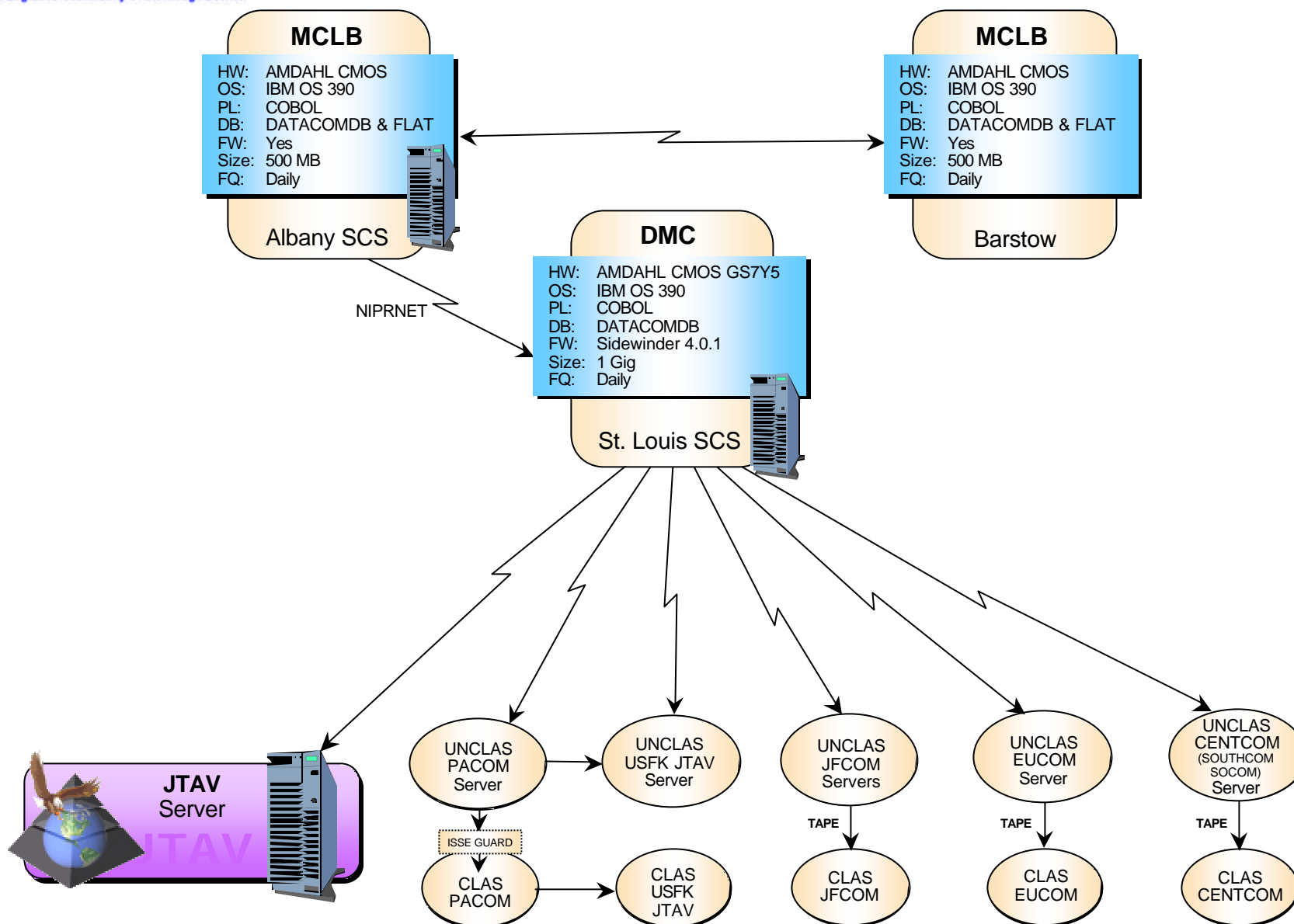
# OV-1 SCS

## USMC Stock Control System





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# IER Marine Corps Wholesale Assets (MC SCS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. MC SCS is batch process.	Logistics - MC SCS provides JTAV with visibility of Marine Corps wholesale assets in storage.	Marine Corps Stock Control System (MCSCS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push daily.							

## Key Performance Parameter

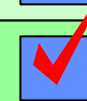
**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** MC SCS provides visibility of Marine Corps wholesale assets in storage. JTAV combines Marine Corps wholesale data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



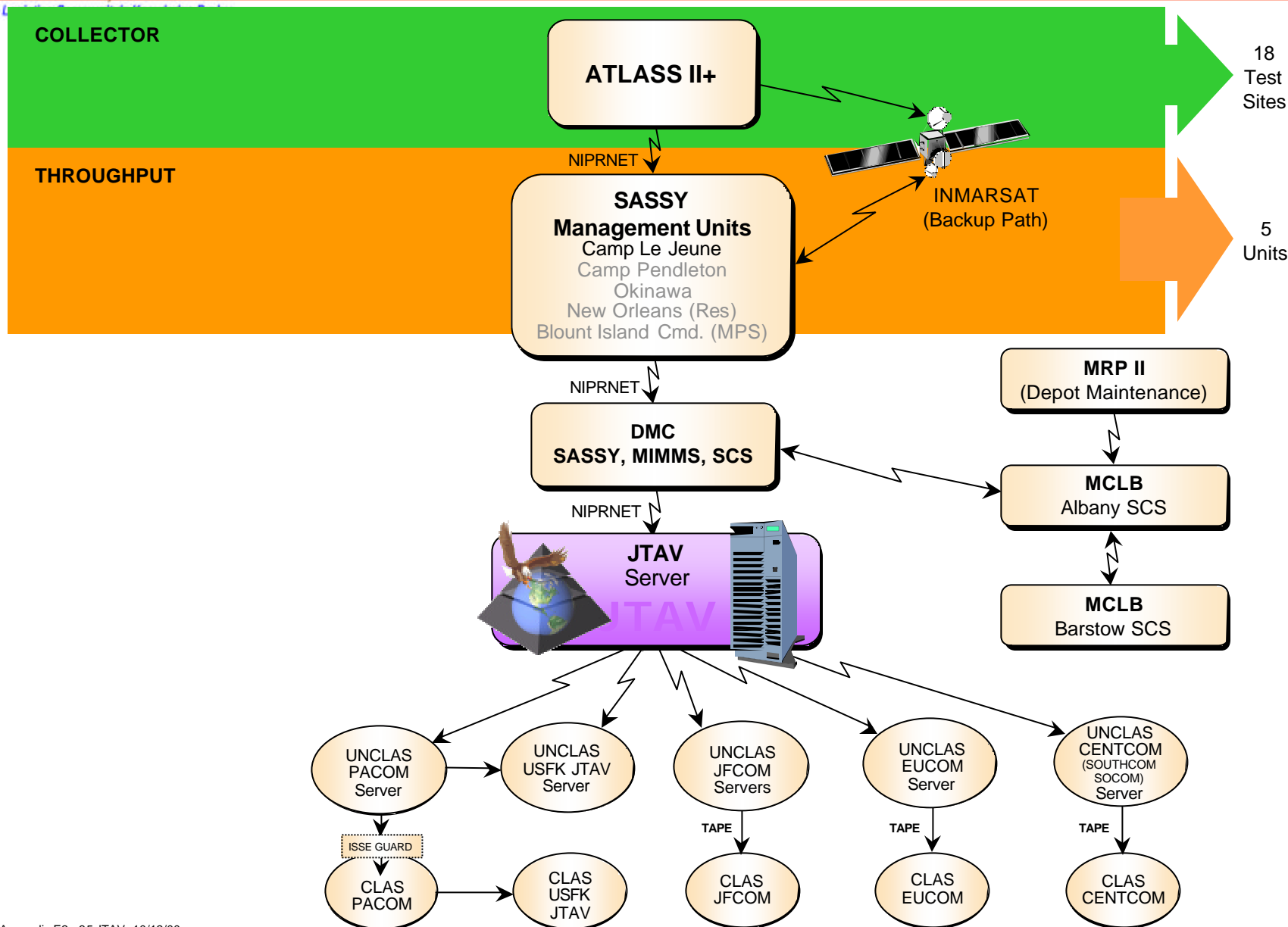
**Objective:**



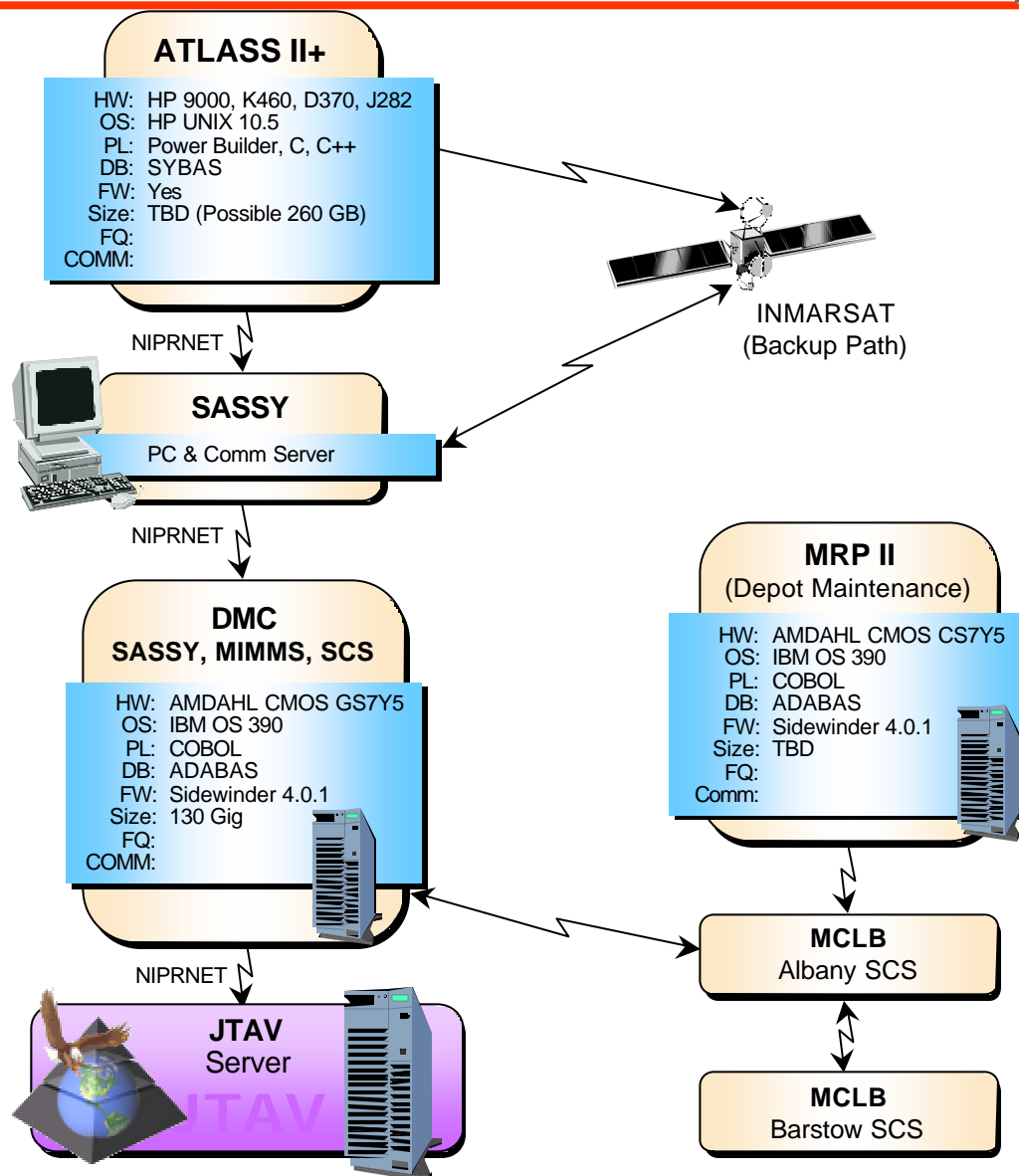


# OV-1 ATCLASS II+

## Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System II+



# SV-1 ATCLASS II+ Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System II+



# Marine Corps Retail and Wholesale Assets (ATLASS II+)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - The Asset Tracking for Logistics And Supply System (ATLASS) provides JTAV with visibility of Marine Corps assets. ATLASS is used in the MPF environment to maintain accountability of assets as they pass from the ship to the AAOEs and beyond.	Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System II (ATLAS II) (To replace SASSY & MIMMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in

the JOA.

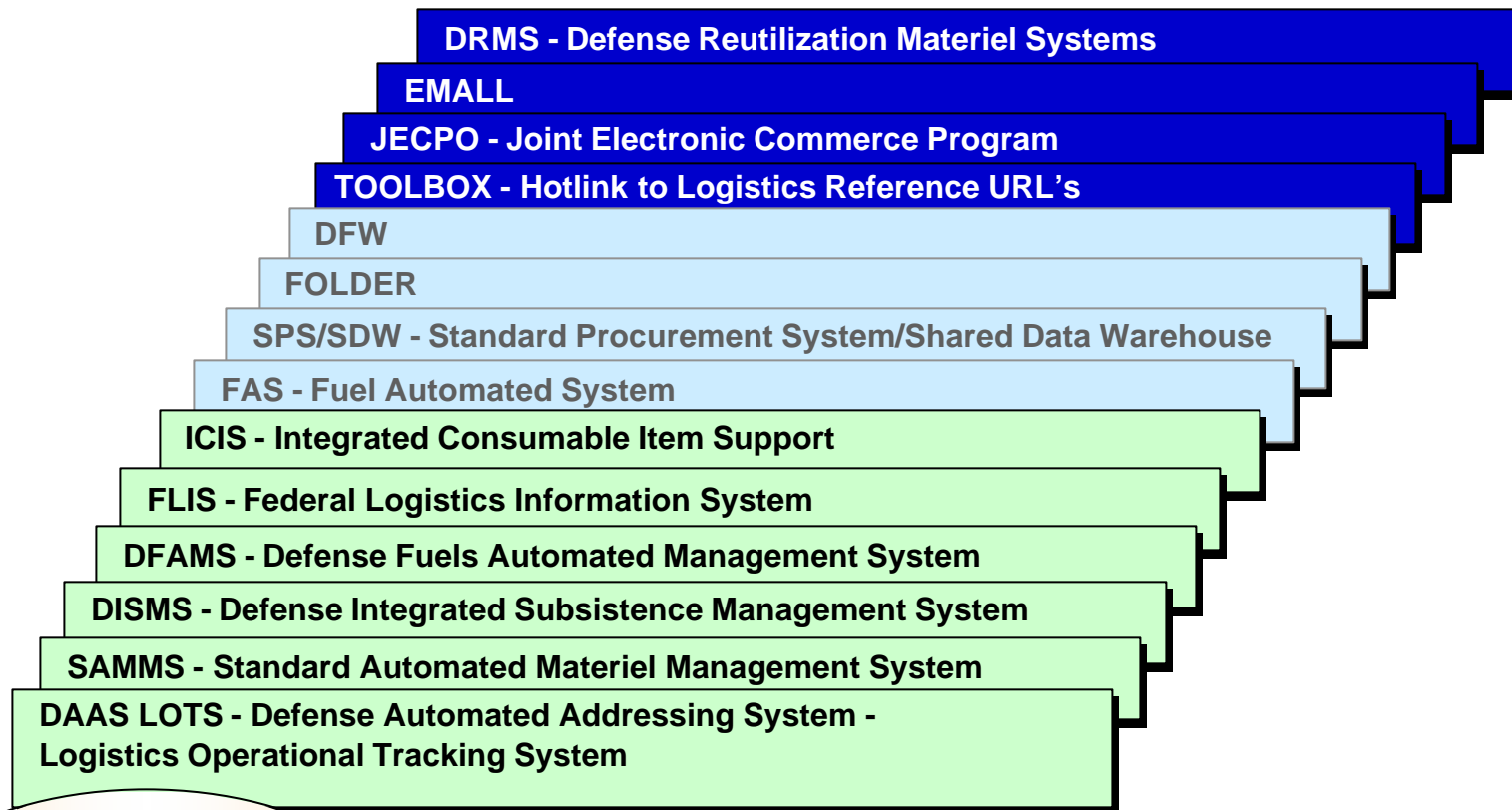
**Description:** The Asset Tracking for Logistics And Supply System (ATLASS) is used in the MPF environment to maintain accountability of assets as they pass from the ship to the AAOEs and beyond. JTAV combines Marine Corps data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

Threshold:



Objective:





**Data Environment**





# OV-1 DAAS LOTS

Defense Automated Addressing System - Logistics Operational Tracking System



# WORKING

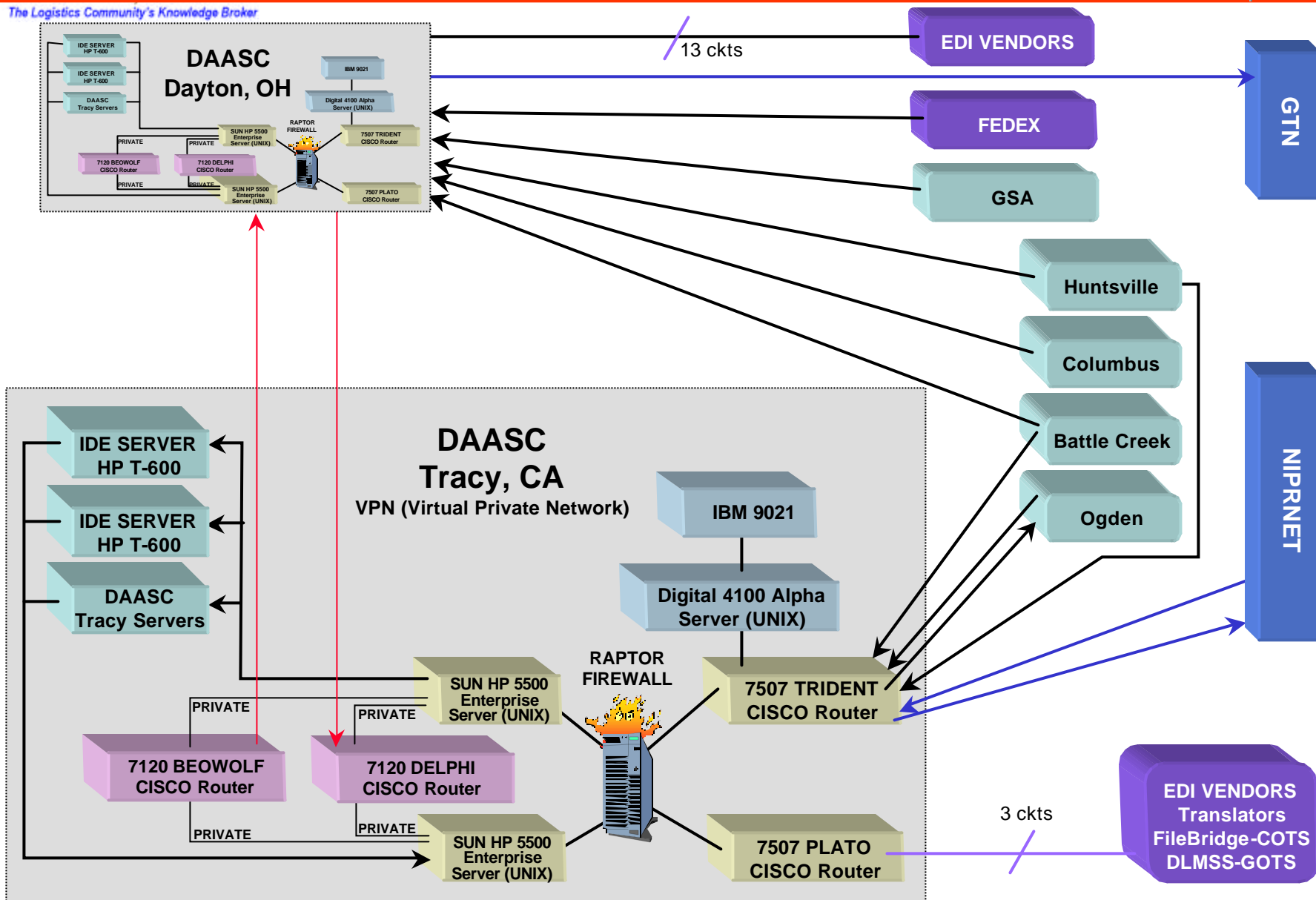


# SV-1 DAAS LOTS

Defense Automated Addressing System - Logistics Operational Tracking System



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# IER DLA Assets (DAAS/LOTS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user or a DoD application initiates a query for logistics requisition data. DAAS LOTS is updated every 20 minutes.	Logistics - logistics information from transactions	Defense Automatic Addressing System - Logistics Operational Tracking System (DAAS LOTS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data pull daily.							

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** The LOTS consists of a set of transaction handlers that extract logistics information from transaction streams that pass through the DAAS. These communication streams, in the form of DOD MILS transactions, contain information about Materiel Management actions, such as requisitions, cancellations, and confirmations for parts and supplies, shipping instruction, supply/shipment status, and international logistics communications to/from Foreign Military Sales (FMS) countries. JTAV combines DLA data with other Service/Agency logistics data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**

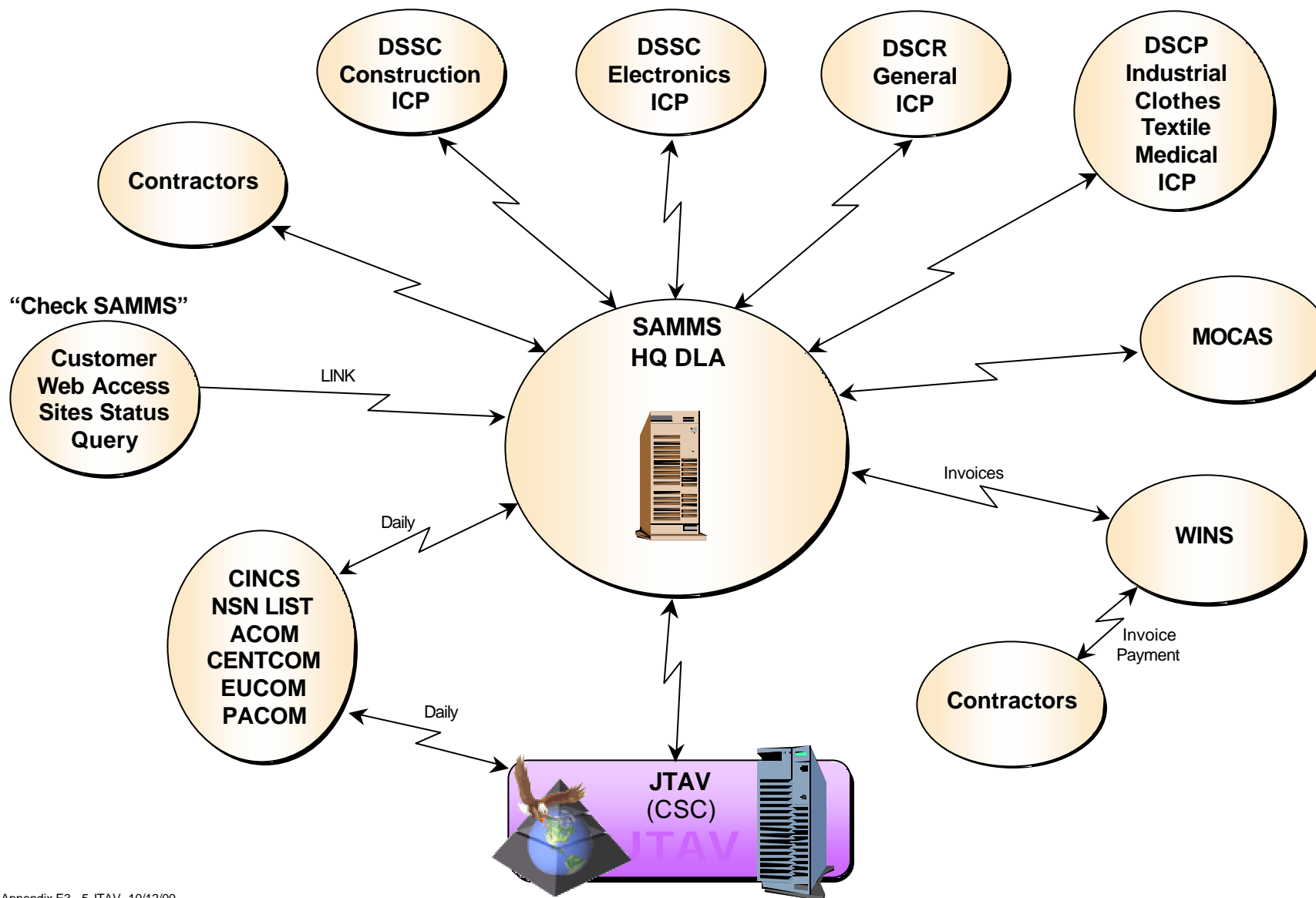


**Objective:**



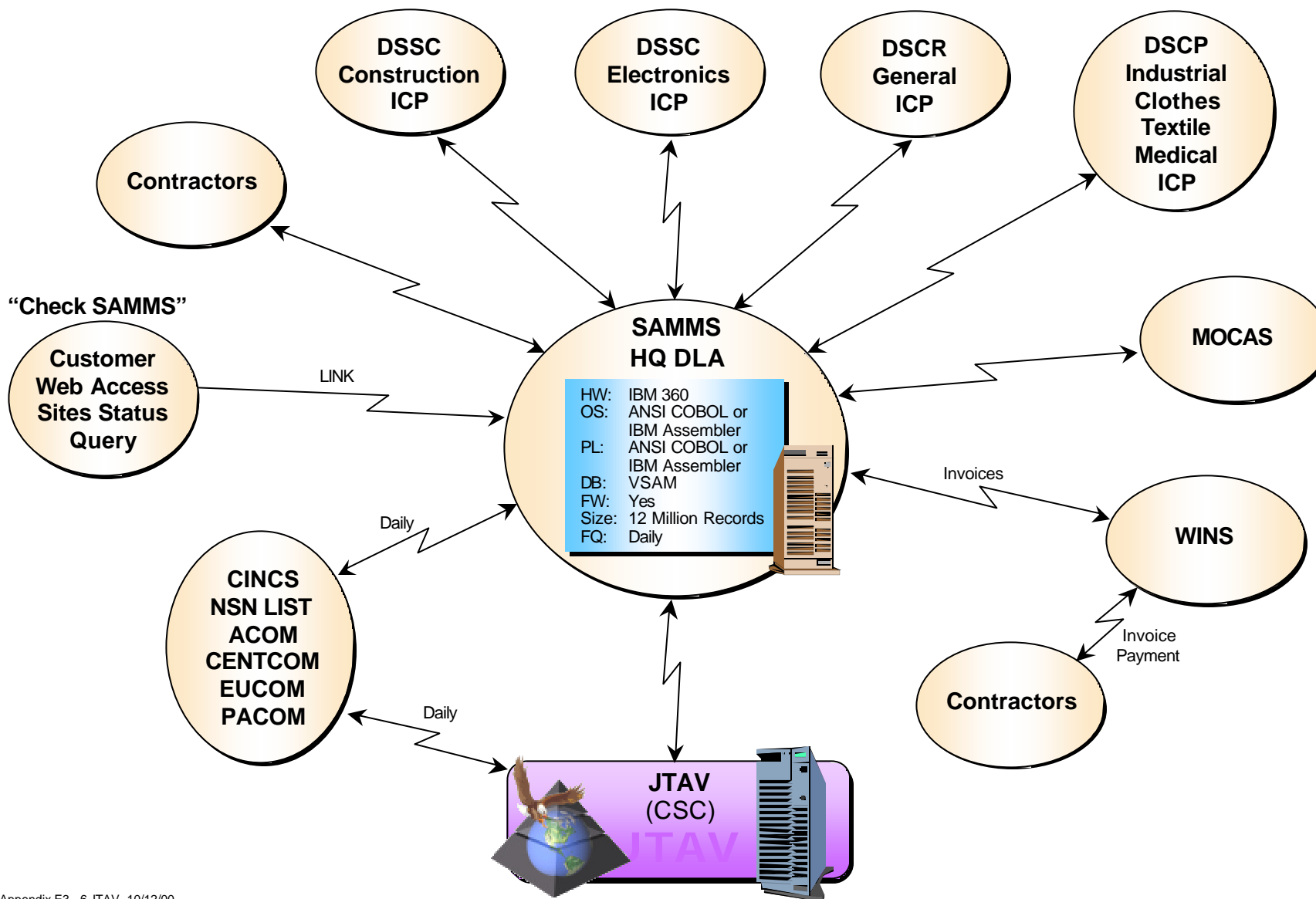
# OV-1 SAMMS

## Standard Automated Materiel Management System



# SV-1 SAMMS

## Standard Automated Materiel Management System





# IER DLA Wholesale Assets (SAMMS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. SAMMS is batch process. JTAV system initiates data pull daily.	Logistics - The Standard Automated Material Management System (SAMMS) provides JTAV with visibility of item inventory and supply management information at the DLA Supply Centers. SAMMS provides status of requisitions, stock on hand, due in assets, back or	Standard Automated Materiel Management System (SAMMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

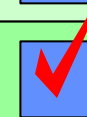
**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** The Standard Automated Material Management System (SAMMS) provides visibility of item inventory and supply management information at the DLA Supply Centers. SAMMS provides status of requisitions, stock on hand, due in assets, back orders, and reports of discrepancy. JTAV combines DLA data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# OV-1 DISMS

## Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System



# WORKING



# SV-1 DISMS

## Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System



WORKING





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# IER DLA Assets (DISMS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. DISMS is batch process.	Logistics - DISMS provides JTAV with visibility of subsistence assets within DLA. DISMS handles the materiel management of the Subsistence commodity in support of the military services worldwide. DISMS supports both perishable and semi-perishable items including the critical categories of rations, tray packs and meals-ready-to-eat. It provides an integrated environment between the contracting, financial and asset management components of the system.	Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System (DISMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push daily.							

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** DISMS handles the materiel management of the Subsistence commodity in support of the military services worldwide. DISMS supports both perishable and semi-perishable items including the critical categories of rations, tray packs and meals-ready-to-eat. It provides an integrated environment between the contracting, financial and asset management components of the system. JTAV combines DLA data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**



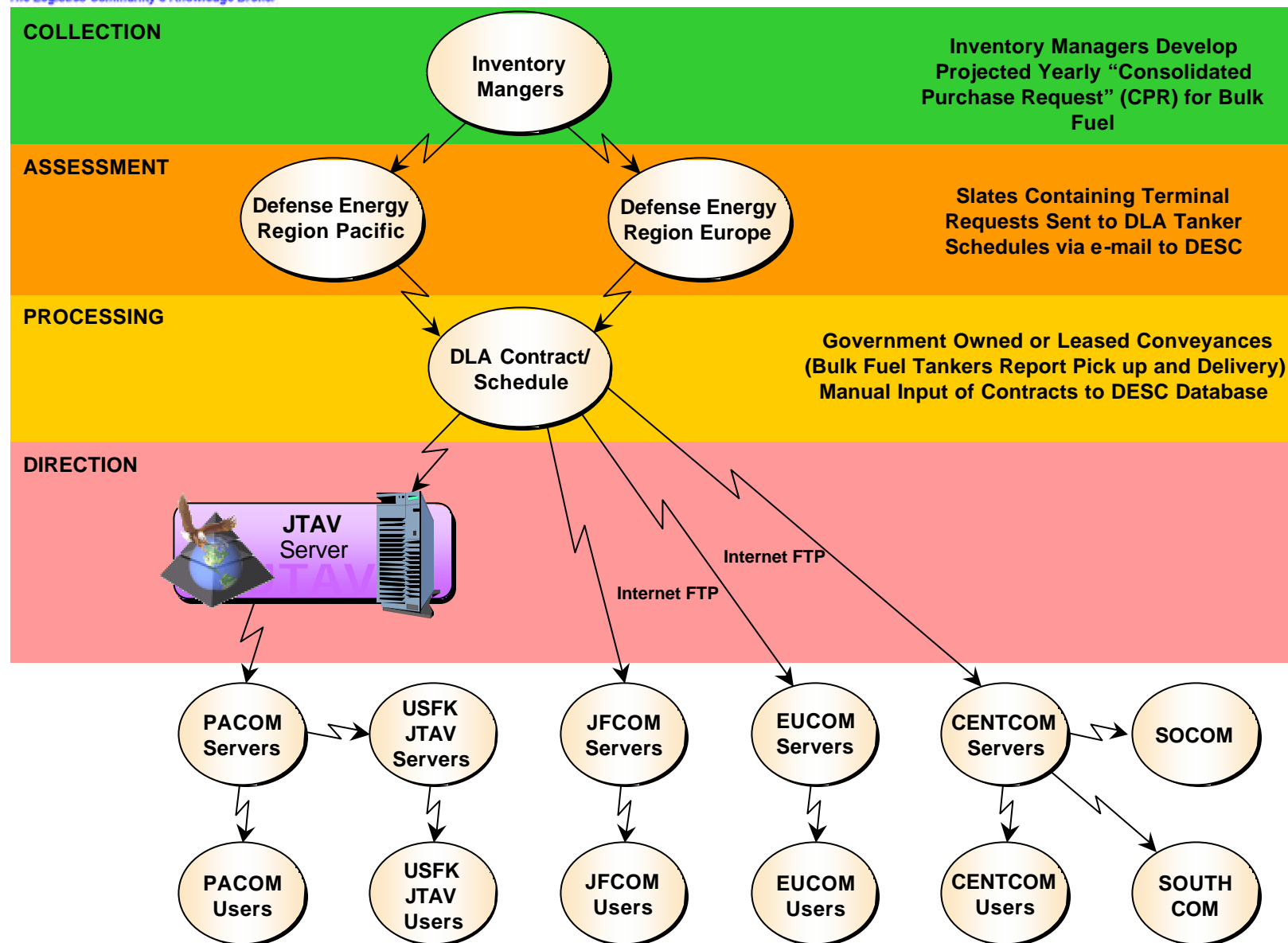


# OV-1 DFAMS

## Bulk Fuel In-Transit



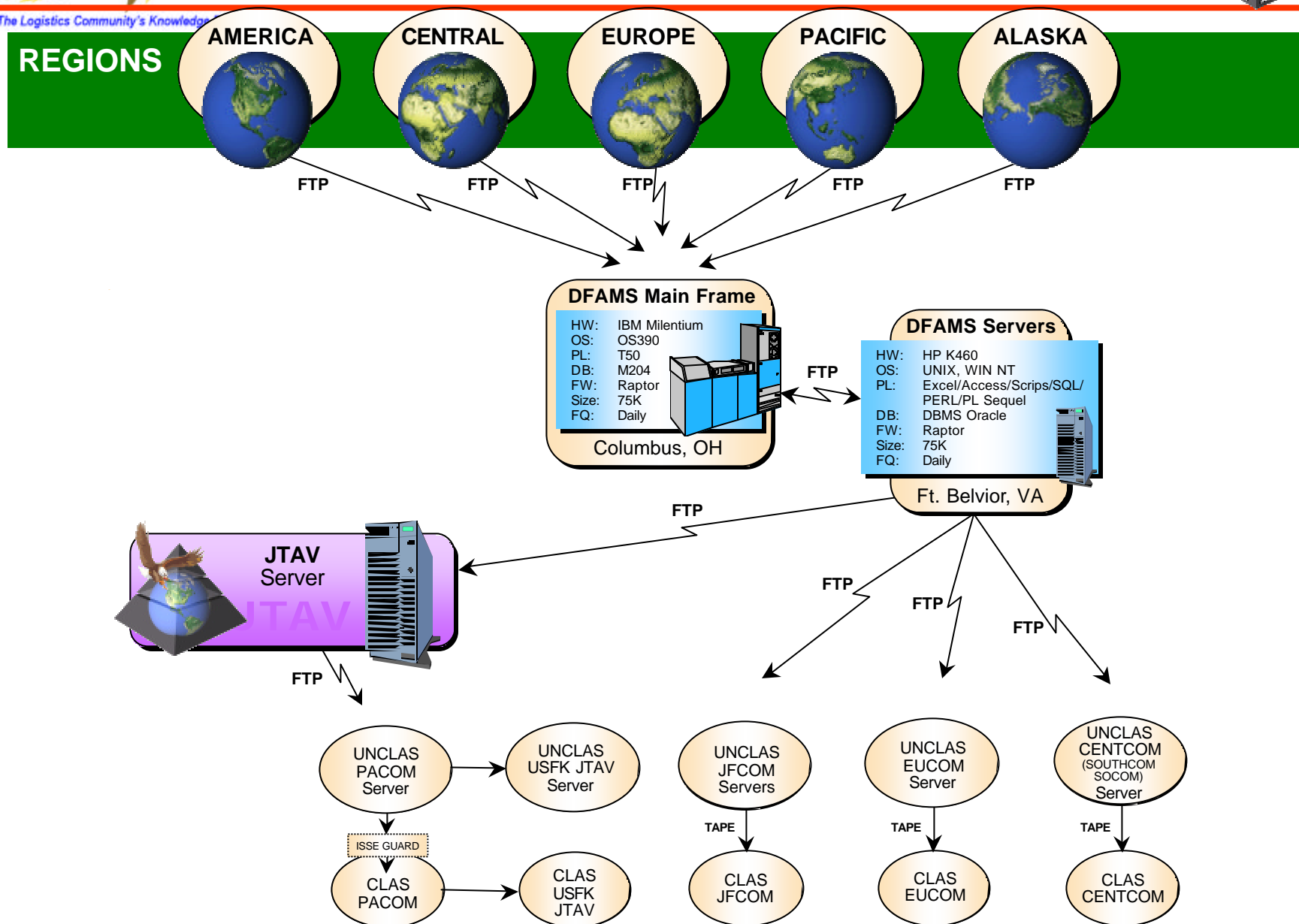
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The Logistics Community's Knowledge

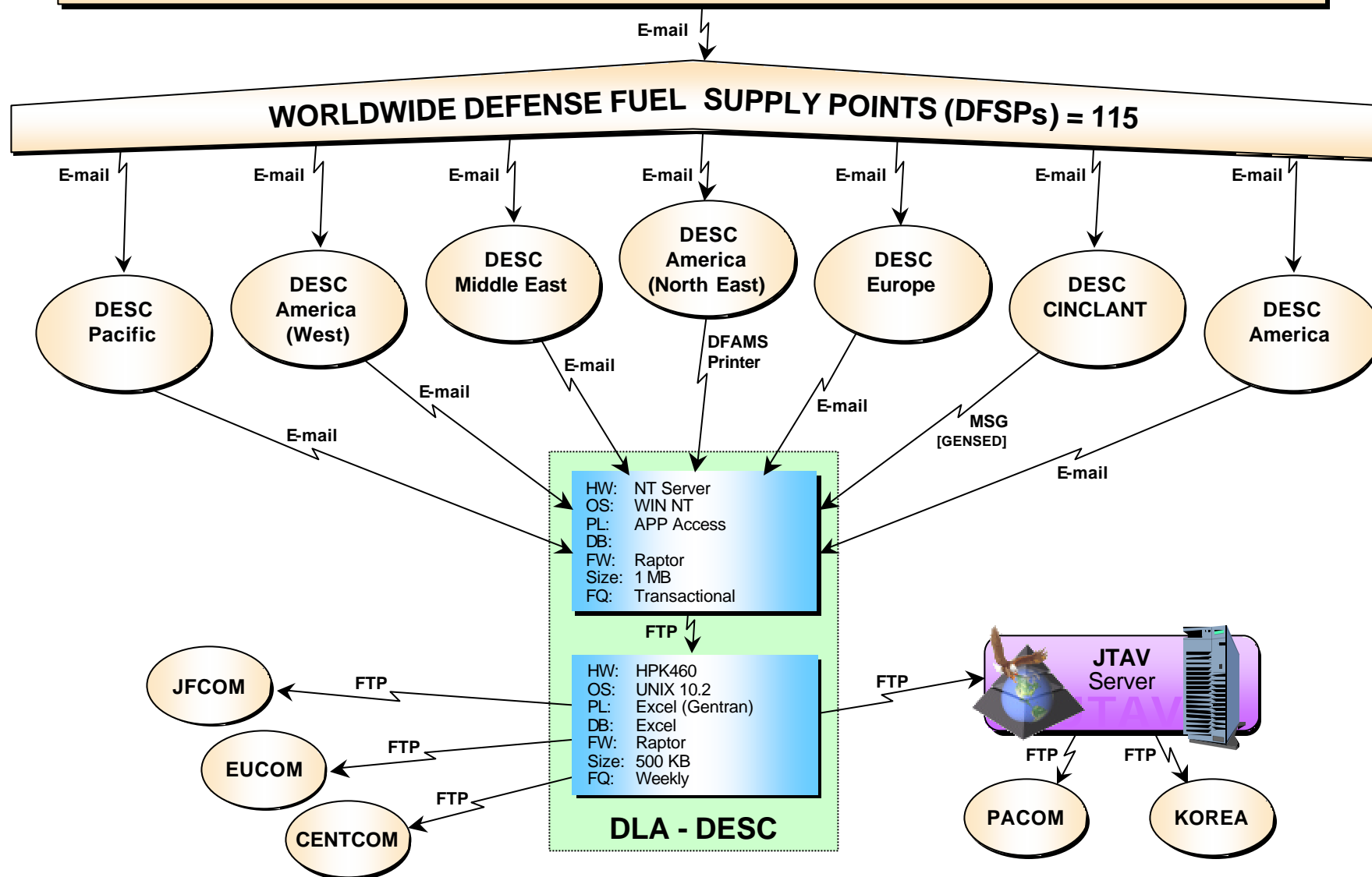
# SV-1 DFAMS Bulk Fuel In-Storage



# SV-2 Bulk Fuel In-Transit



**USERS - Equipment Facilities, Coml Sites, Posts, Camps, Stations, Air Stations, Fields & Bases = 10,000**





The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# IER DLA Assets (DFAMS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - DFAMS provides JTAV with visibility of DLA bulk fuel assets. DFAMS is the central automation system to support all aspects of DFSC's fuels management processing. DFAMS currently provides bulk and into-plane procurement support; distribution planning and authorization for bulk; supply transaction and inventory processing for bulk; and accounting functions including funds control, accounts payable and receivable; and general ledger.	Defense Fuel Automated Management System (DFAMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** DFAMS is the central automation system to support all aspects of DFSC's fuels management processing. DFAMS currently provides bulk and into-plane procurement support; distribution planning and authorization for bulk; supply transaction and inventory processing for bulk; and accounting functions including funds control, accounts payable and receivable; and general ledger. JTAV combines DLA data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



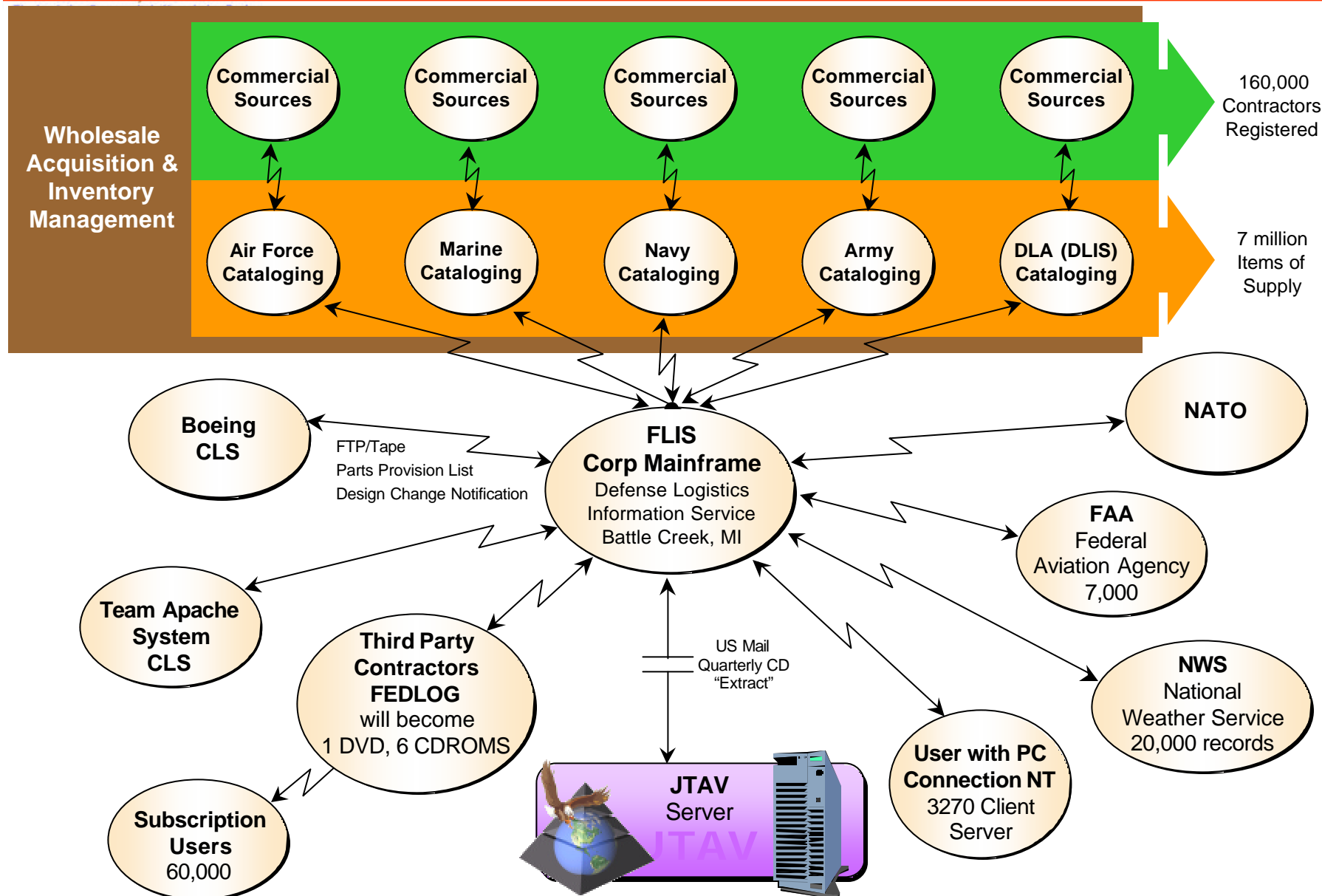
**Objective:**





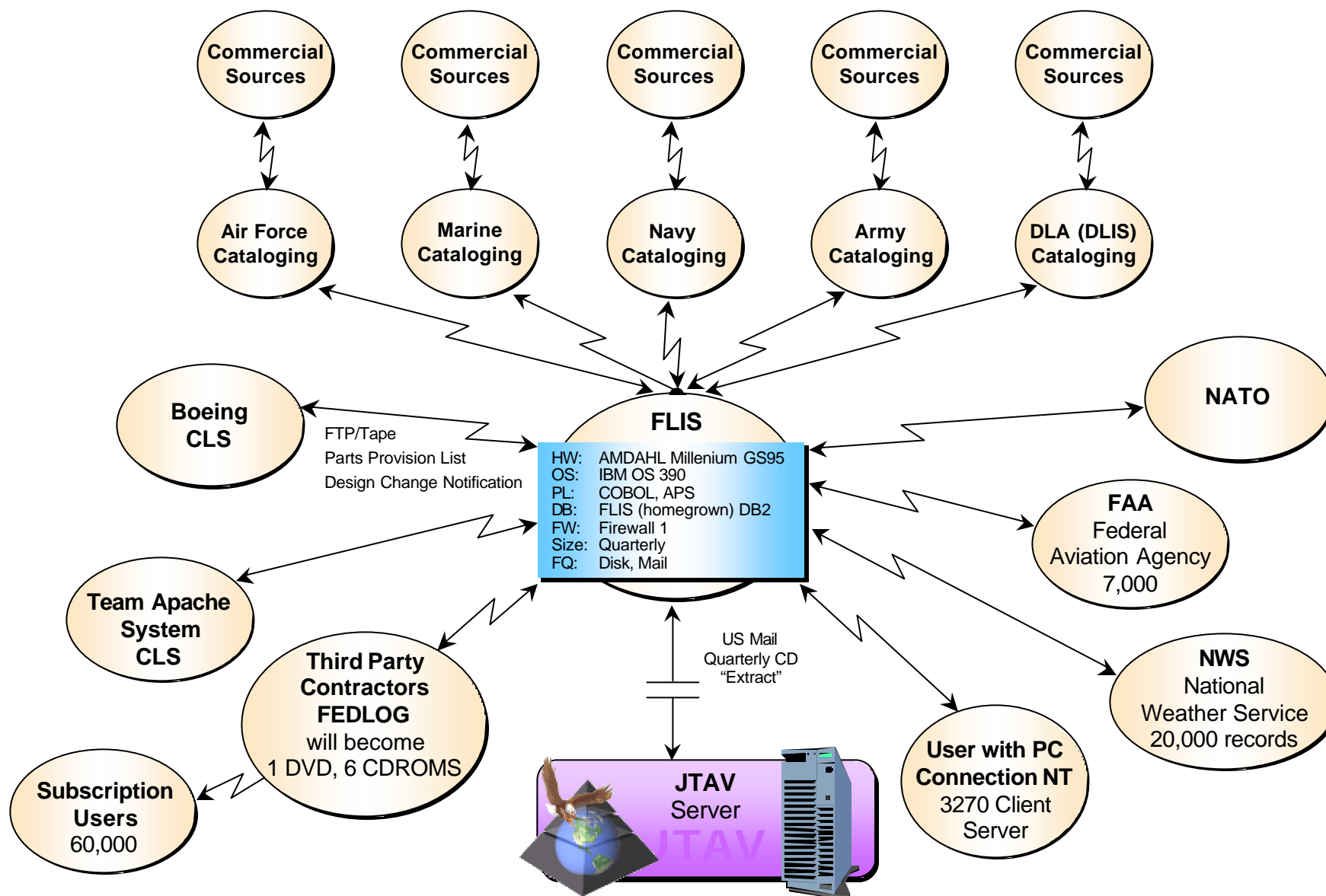
# OV-1 FLIS

## Federal Logistics Information System



# SV-1 FLIS

## Federal Logistics Information System







The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# IER DLA Assets (FLIS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - FLIS provides JTAV with DLA catalog data. FLIS is the primary computer system through which users are able to access, maintain, store and retrieve necessary information related to an item of supply.	Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** FLIS is the primary computer system through which users are able to access, maintain, store and retrieve necessary information related to an item of supply. JTAV combines DLA data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**







# OV-1 FAS Fuel Automated System



## Future System



# SV-1 FAS Fuel Automated System



## Future System



The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# IER DLA Assets (FAS)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - FAS provides JTAV with visibility of DLA bulk fuel assets. The FAS Program provides an automated materiel management system for all energy offices that spans from point of sale to vendor payment. The FAS AIS will support the business functions of acquisition and contract management, supply management, facilities management, financial management, and decision support.	Fuel Automated System (FAS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** The FAS Program provides an automated materiel management system for all energy offices that spans from point of sale to vendor payment. The FAS AIS will support the business functions of acquisition and contract management, supply management, facilities management, financial management, and decision support. JTAV combines DLA data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**

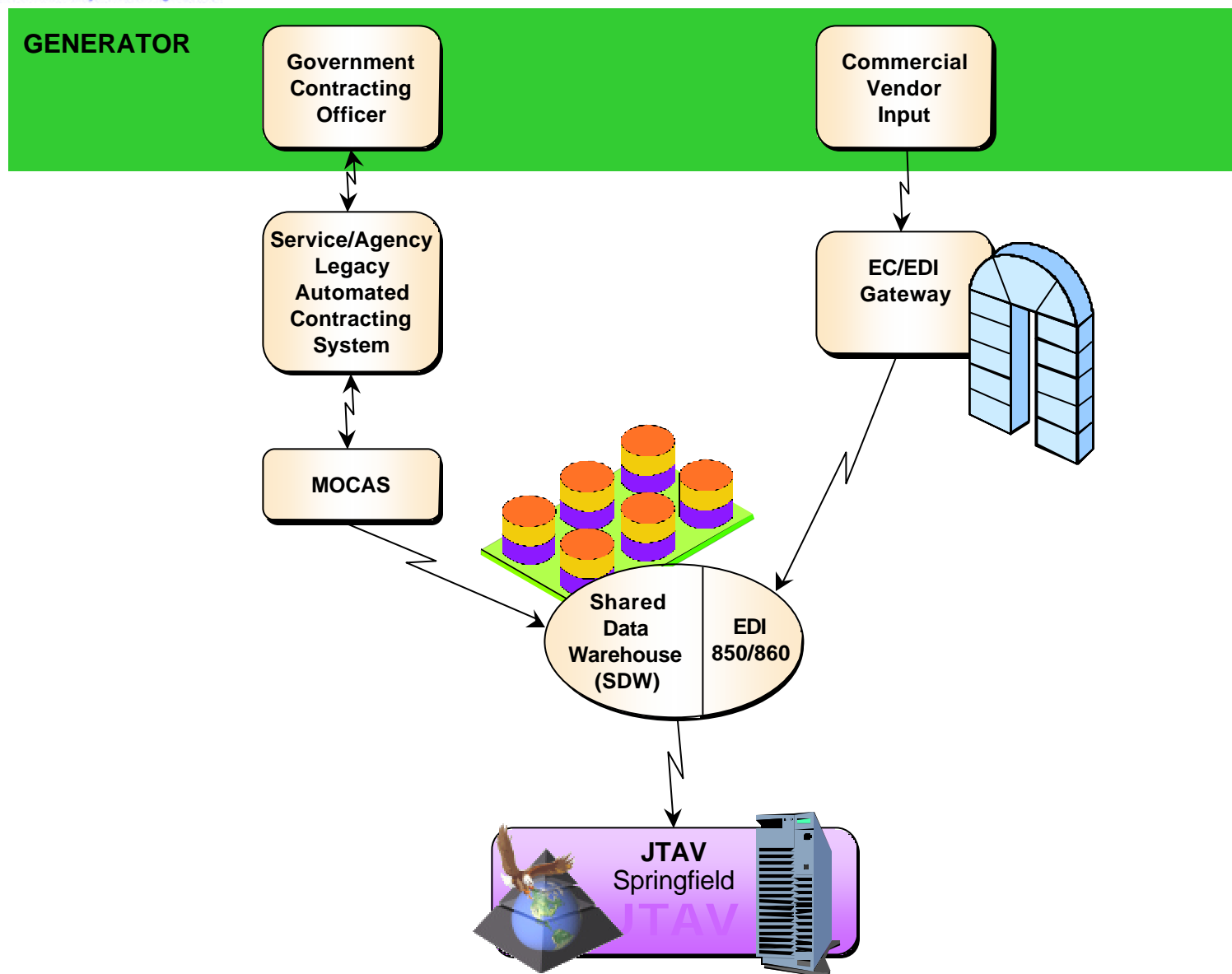


**Objective:**



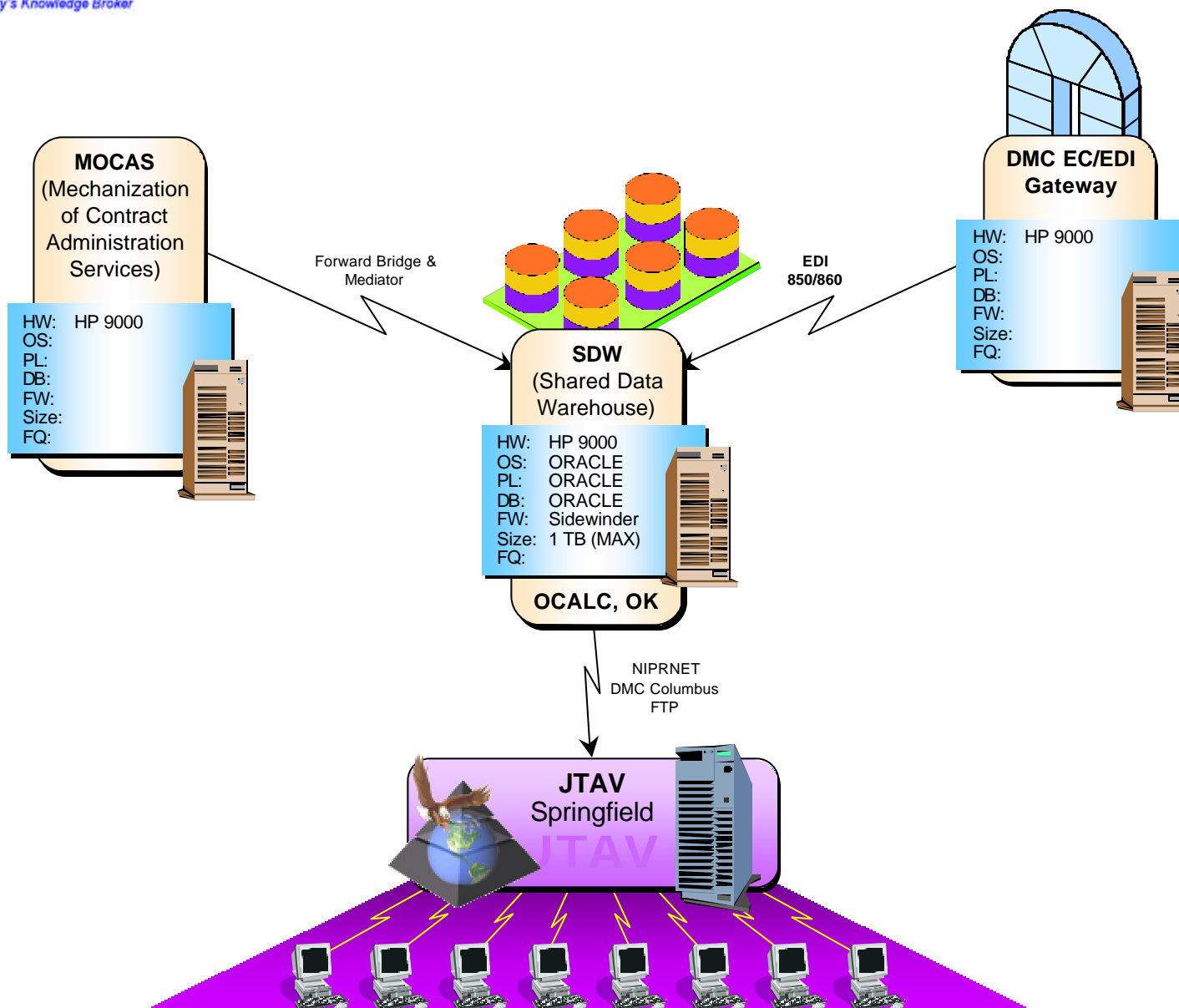
# OV-1 SPS/SDW

## Standard Procurement System/ Shared Data Warehouse



# SV-1 SPS/SDW

## Standard Procurement System/ Shared Data Warehouse



# IER DLA Procurement Assets (SPS/SDW)



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.2	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - The SPS supports DoD procurement functions which include the acquisition of supplies and services.	Standard Procurement System/Shared Data Warehouse (SPS/SDW)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of

Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** The SPS supports DoD procurement functions which include the acquisition of supplies and services. JTAV combines DLA data with other Service/Agency logistics data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





## OV-1 FOLDER



# Future System



## SV-1 FOLDER



# Future System



# IER FOLDER



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.2	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - FOLDER is the future web-based version of DISMS.	FOLDER (Web-based DISMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USEFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** FOLDER is the future web-based version of DISMS. DISMS handles the materiel management of the Subsistence commodity in support of the military services worldwide. DISMS supports both perishable and semi-perishable items including the critical categories of rations, tray packs and meals-ready-to-eat. It provides an integrated environment between the contracting, financial and asset management components of the system. JTAV combines DLA data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





**OV-1 DFW**



# Future System



**SV-1 DFW**



# Future System



The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# IER DFW



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.2	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - DFW is the web based version of DFAMS with provides JTAV with Visibility of DLA wholesale fuel assets	DFW (Web-based DFAMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** DFW is the future web-based version of DFAMS. DFAMS is the central automation system to support all aspects of DFSC's fuels management processing. DFAMS currently provides bulk and into-plane procurement support; distribution planning and authorization for bulk; supply transaction and inventory processing for bulk; and accounting functions including funds control, accounts payable and receivable; and general ledger. JTAV combines DLA data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**



**COP CSE - Common Operational Picture Combat Support Enabled**

**DISA**



**Data Environment**



# OV-1 COP CSE

## Common Operational Picture Combat Support Enabled



# Working



# SV-1 COP CSE

## Common Operational Picture Combat Support Enabled



# Working

# IER COP CSE

## Common Operational Picture Combat Support Enabled



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 4.1, SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.2, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.3, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A DoD Application initiates a query for logistics or personnel data.	Logistics - JTAV provides applications with a single, integrated source of logistics and personnel information.	JTAV	Common Operational Picture Combat Support Enabled (COP CSE) (DISA)	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Determine Transportation and Support Availability. Determine Possible Closure Times. Procure and Distribute Personnel. Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater. Manage Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Services and Laboratories and Supply. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Establish and Coordinate Movement Services Within Theater. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Synchronize Supply of Fuel in the JOA. Provide for Maintenance of Equipment in the JOA. Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA. Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Provide for Movement Services in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** COP CSE provides the visualization of information across combat support functions and between combat support and command and control functions in support of the joint warfighter. JTAV provides source data to support COP CSE. JTAV consolidates and integrates data from several source data providers. JTAV provides DoD applications the capability to obtain access to that data through a single source. Each developer of an application that uses JTAV data determines their data requirements and coordinates with JTAV to identify technical solutions to meet their needs.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





ALP - Advanced Logistics Project

JL ACTD - Joint Logistics Advanced Concept Technical Demonstration

**DARPA**



**Data Environment**



# OV-1 JL ACTD

## Joint Logistics Advanced Concept Technical Demonstration



# Working



# SV-1 JL ACTD

## Joint Logistics Advanced Concept Technical Demonstration



# Working

# IER JL ACTD

## Joint Logistics Advanced Concept Technical Demonstration



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 4.1, SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.2, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.3, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A DoD Application initiates a query for logistics or personnel data.	Logistics - JTAV provides applications with a single, integrated source of logistics and personnel information.	JTAV	Joint Logistics Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (JL ACTD) (DARPA)	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Determine Transportation and Support Availability. Determine Possible Closure Times. Procure and Distribute Personnel. Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater. Manage Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Services and Laboratories and Supply. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Establish and Coordinate Movement Services Within Theater. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Synchronize Supply of Fuel in the JOA. Provide for Maintenance of Equipment in the JOA. Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA. Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Provide for Movement Services in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** JL ACTD will develop and migrate interoperable web-based joint logistics decision support tools (JDSTs) to the Global Combat Support System (GCSS). JDSTs will use maturing technologies to provide warfighters and logisticians with the ability to rapidly determine and evaluate logistics support capabilities in terms of mission requirements instead of traditional measures of tons of equipment and numbers of people moved. These tools will exploit near real-time logistics data sources and will be available to all users via a web-based client server environment that complies with Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) Common Operating Environment (COE) architecture standards and requirements. JTAV provides source data to support JL ACTD. JTAV consolidates and integrates data from several source data providers. JTAV provides DoD applications the capability to obtain access to that data through a single source. Each developer of an application that uses JTAV data determines their data requirements and coordinates with JTAV to identify technical solutions to meet their needs.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# OV-1 ALP

## Advanced Logistics Project



# Working



# SV-1 ALP

## Advanced Logistics Project



# Working

# IER ALP

## Advanced Logistics Project



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 4.1, SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.2, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.3, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A DoD Application initiates a query for logistics or personnel data.	Logistics - JTAV provides applications with a single, integrated source of logistics and personnel information.	JTAV	Advanced Logistics Program (ALP) (DARPA)	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Determine Transportation and Support Availability. Determine Possible Closure Times. Procure and Distribute Personnel. Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater. Manage Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Services and Laboratories and Supply. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Establish and Coordinate Movement Services Within Theater. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Synchronize Supply of Fuel in the JOA. Provide for Maintenance of Equipment in the JOA. Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA. Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Provide for Movement Services in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** ALP is a large, DARPA-sponsored effort from the Information Systems Office (ISO), which seeks to significantly improve the procurement of materiel for the military. We work with the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to apply Intelligent Integration of Information (I3) technology to improve the item reordering process by integrating DLA's supply chain and speeding procurements. Building on integrating data sources from the Intelligent Weapons System DataBase (IWSDB) project, the ALP system adds information push from Battlefield Awareness and Data Dissemination (BADD) and supports user vocabularies through ontology-based translation. JTAV provides source data to ALP. JTAV consolidates and integrates data from several source data providers. JTAV provides DoD applications the capability to obtain access to that data through a single source. Each developer of an application that uses JTAV data determines their data requirements and coordinates with JTAV to identify technical solutions to meet their needs.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**



GTN - Global Transportation Network

**TRANSCOM**



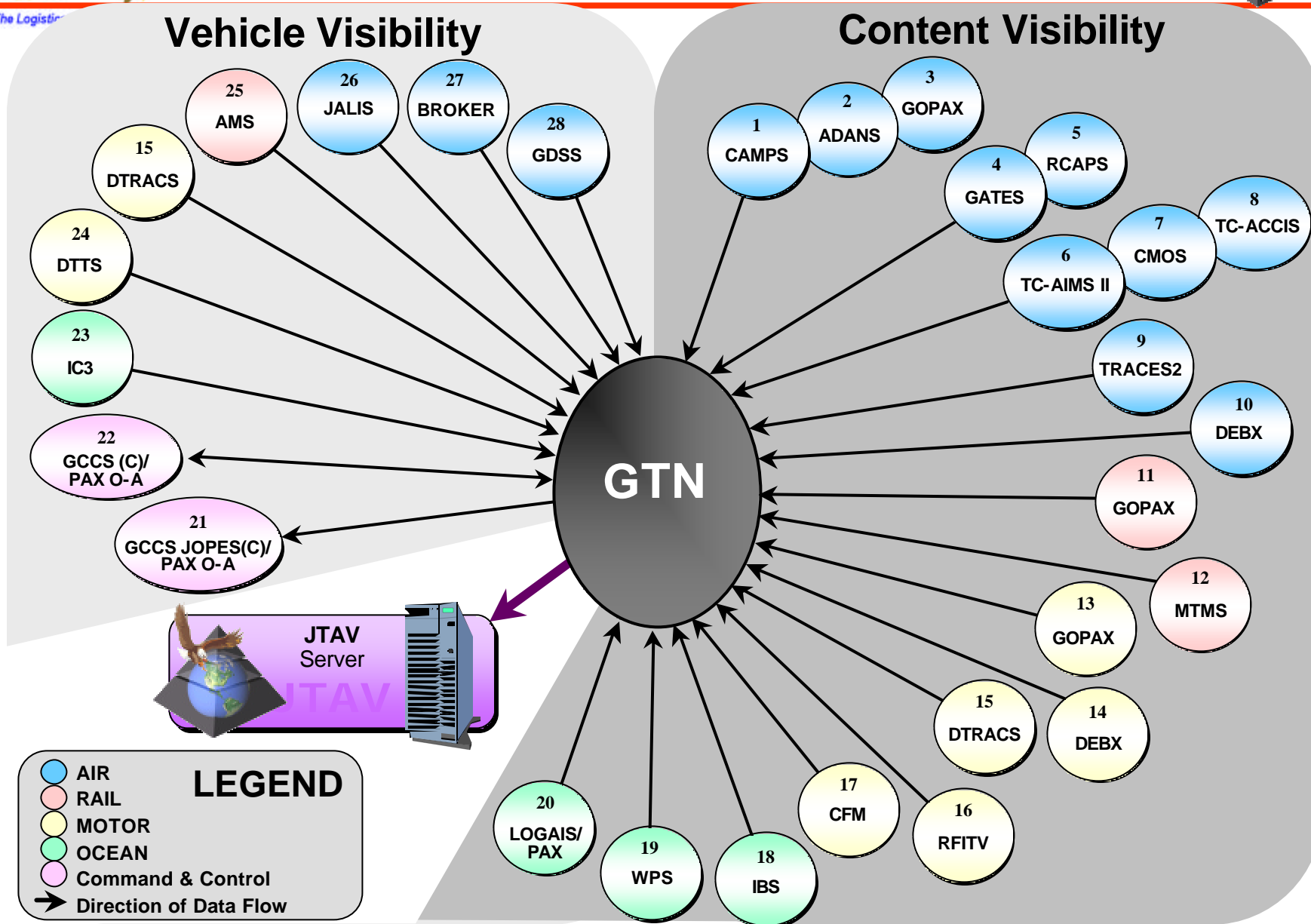
**Data Environment**





# OV-1 GTN

## Global Transportation Network





# OV-1 GTN

## Global Transportation Network (AIR)

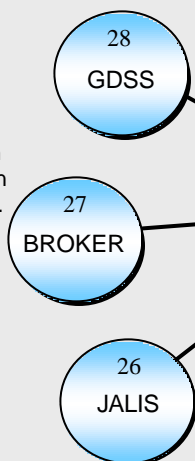


### Vehicle Visibility

GDSS -- Global Decision Support System. Provides source of planned and actual itineraries and scheduled ULN allocations for unit moves.

Broker -- Logistics Information Brokering System. Broker is an integration of several systems. GTN uses Broker to translate data coming from C2IPS and CAMS (USAF G081).

JALIS -- Joint Air Logistics Information System. Aircraft scheduling data.



### Content Visibility

CAMPS -- Consolidated Air Mobility Planning System. SAAM Mission status. (CAMPS will absorb ADANS and GOPAX as more Server Sites are upgraded). **PAX**

ADANS -- AMC Deployment Analysis System. (SAAMS Mission data only) Will be migrating to CAMPS.

GOPAX -- Groups Operational Passenger System. Air, bus and rail movements of 21 or more passengers (**Number of PAX's only**) within CONUS. Will migrate to CAMPS.

GATES -- Global Air Transport Execution System. In-Transit-Visibility (ITV) of Cargo and Passengers (**PAX**).

RCAPS -- Remote Consolidation Aerial Port Subsystem. Used by low traffic, remote locations throughout DOD and Embassies worldwide for movement of cargo and personnel, including in-transit data (**PAX**).

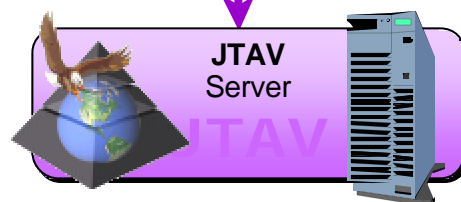
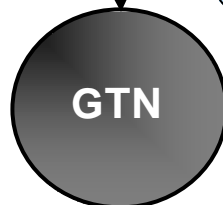
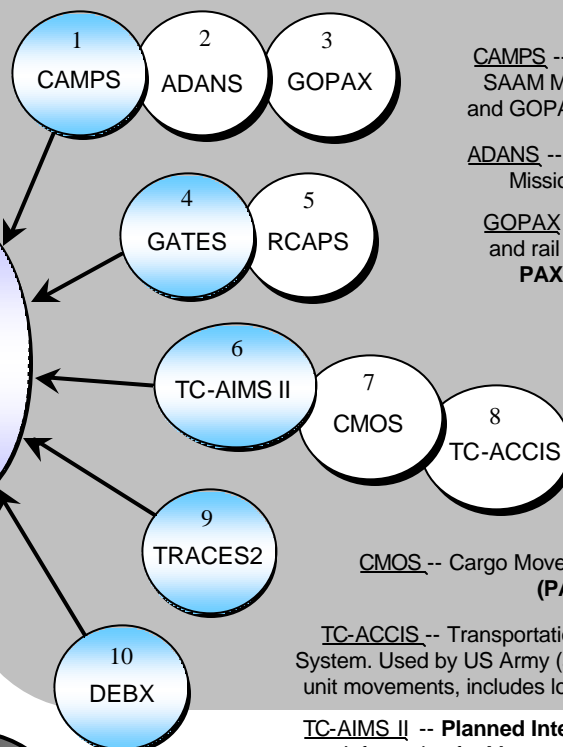
CMOS -- Cargo Movement Operational System. Cargo and Passengers (**PAX**). Will migrate to TC-AIMS II.

TC-ACCIS -- Transportation Coordinator's-Automated C2 Information System. Used by US Army (active and reserve) for planning and execution unit movements, includes load plan data. Will be replaced by TC-AIMS II.

TC-AIMS II -- **Planned Interface**. Transportation Coordinator's-Automated Information for Movement System II. Will provide unit movement of personnel (**PAX**) and cargo, as well as container content. Will also interface with WPS and IBS. Will replace CMOS and TC-ACCIS.

TRAC2ES -- **Planned Interface**. TRANSCOM Regulation and C2 and Evacuation System. (**feeds and receives updates from GTN.**) Medical regulating and aeromedical evacuation movement system. Identifies in-transit patients and medical support personnel during peace or contingency. Will also provide inter- or intra- theater lift capability. **PAX**

DEBX -- Defense Electronic Business Exchange. In-transit data from the Commercial Carrier Industry.





# SV-1 GTN

## Global Transportation Network (AIR)

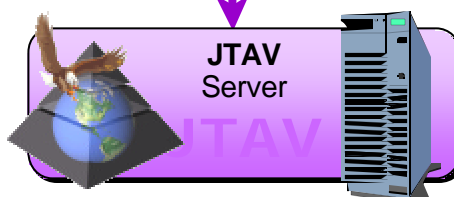
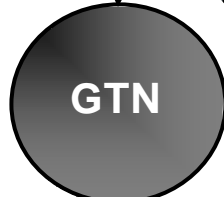
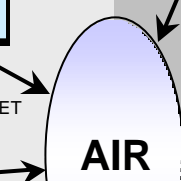
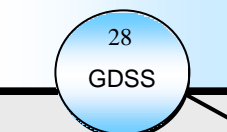


### Vehicle Visibility

GDSS	
HW:	72 Servers and sites – DEC Alpha 4100, HP 9000 Series, SUN Solaris, etc.
OS:	True 64 UNIX, HP UNIX
PL:	Oracle 8.0.4, Sun Solaris2.6
DB:	Oracle 8.0.4
FW:	Harris Night Hawk CS/SX
SZ:	Unix 6.2/Dell 2300
FQ:	1200 KB
COMM:	Every 6 Minutes
	SMTP E-Mail

Broker	
HW:	Sun Spark 20
OS:	Sun Solaris 2.6
PL:	SyBase 11.5
DB:	SyBase 11.5
FW:	Sidewinder
SZ:	200KB
FQ:	Every 10 Min
COMM:	SMTP E-mail

JALIS	
HW:	SUN
OS:	Solaris 2.5.1, UNIX
PL:	Oracle 7.3.4
DB:	Oracle 7.3.4
FW:	TBD
SZ:	1-1266 KB
FQ:	Every 3 Hours, between 0600 and 2200 Daily
COMM:	FTP



### Content Visibility

CAMPS	
HW:	SUN Ultra Enterprise 450
OS:	Sun Solaris 2.6
PL:	C and C++
DB:	SyBase 11.9/11.5 and Oracle 8.05
FW:	SUN Solstice
SZ:	650 KB
FQ:	Daily
COMM:	FTP

ADANS	
HW:	SUN Ultra Enterprise 450
OS:	Sun Solaris 2.6
PL:	ADA, C and C++
DB:	Sybase 11.9/11.5.1 and Oracle 8.05
FW:	SUN Solstice
SZ:	6 - 650 KB
FQ:	30 times Daily
COMM:	FTP

GOPAX	
HW:	DELL Power Edge 2200
OS:	NOVELL 4.11
PL:	Advanced Revolution 2.1
DB:	Advanced Revolution 2.1
FW:	Site Specific
SZ:	10-1000 KB
FQ:	Daily
COMM:	FTP, Web and PERL Scripts

GATES	
HW:	SUN Enterprise 3500
OS:	Sun Solaris 2.6
PL:	Power Builder, C and C++
DB:	SYBase 11.5.1
FW:	Sidewinder
SZ:	33-845 KB
FQ:	As Occurs
COMM:	TCP/IP DB Replication

RCAPS	
HW:	PC
OS:	Win 95
PL:	Cobal 85
DB:	N/A
FW:	Site Specific
SZ:	1K
FQ:	As occurs (hourly)
COMM:	FTP/SMTP E-Mail (diskette)

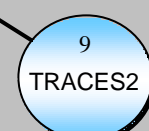
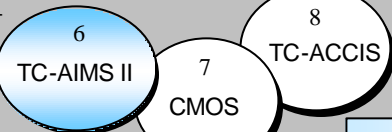
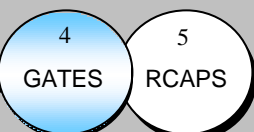
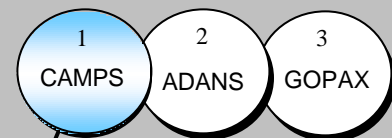
TC-AIMS II	
HW:	HP LX Pro 6/200 and HP 3500
OS:	Win NT 4
PL:	N/A
DB:	SyBase 11.5
FW:	Site Specific
SZ:	Contingency Dependant
FQ:	As required
COMM:	FTP & SMTP

CMOS	
HW:	HP 9000 Series and D Class Enterprise Servers
OS:	HP UNIX
PL:	C and Visual C++
DB:	Oracle 7.3 RDBMS
FW:	Sidewinder
SZ:	250KB
FQ:	Every 10 Minutes
COMM:	TCP/IP FTP/Telenet and SMTP to GTN

TC-ACCIS	
HW:	COMPAQ 4500/5500
OS:	SCD UNIX
PL:	Informix-4GL
DB:	Informix RDBMS
FW:	Yes
SZ:	750 KB
FQ:	Hourly
COMM:	SMTP E-Mail/FTP

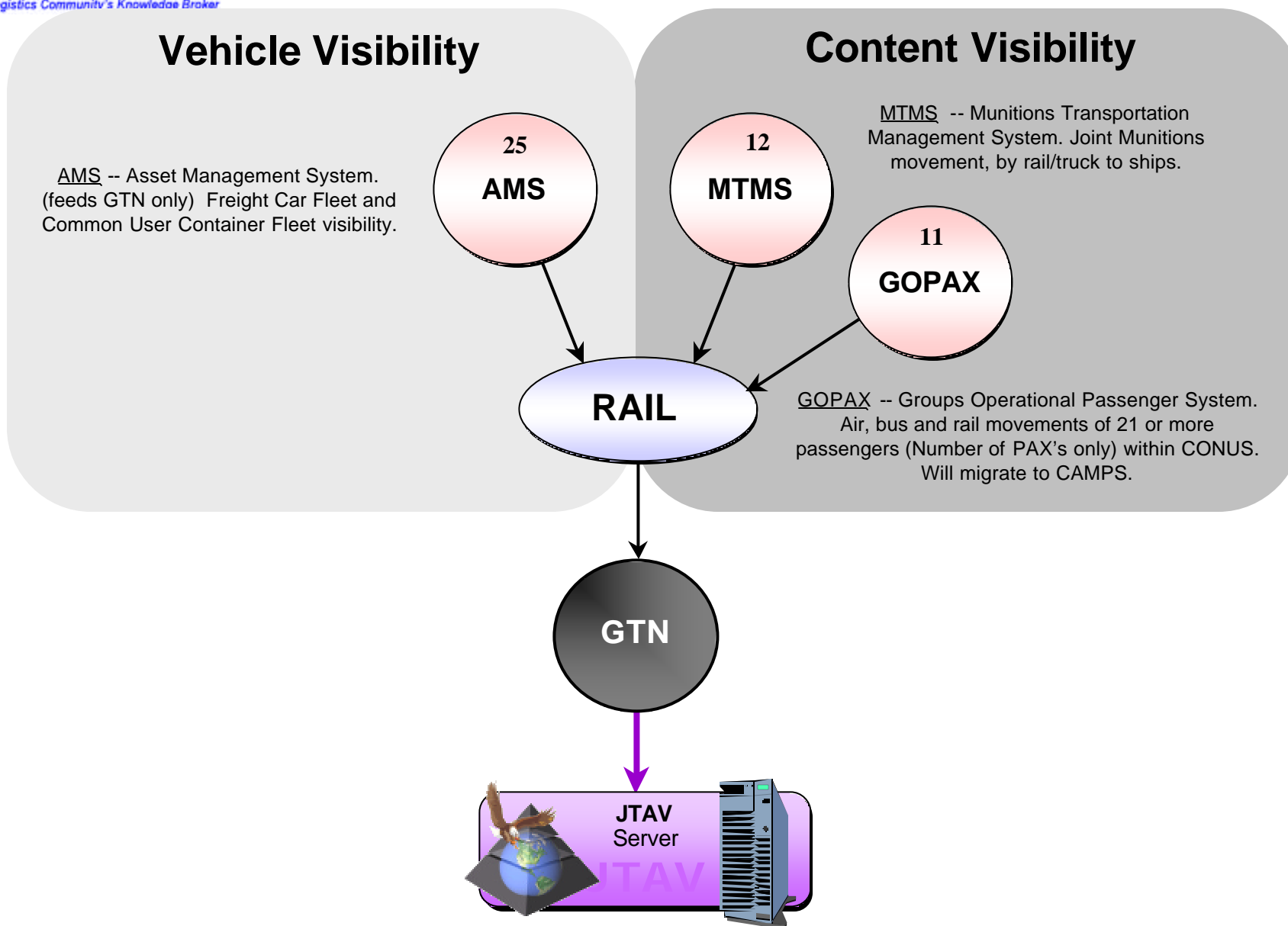
TRACES2	
HW:	HP Net Server LH4
OS:	WIN NT 4
PL:	Oracle 8i
DB:	Oracle 8i
FW:	Sidewinder
SZ:	1-50 KB TBD
FQ:	Every 15 min.
COMM:	FTP

DEBX	
HW:	SUN 6000 Series
OS:	Solaris 2.6
PL:	(COTS) Netscape EC Expert
DB:	N/A
FW:	CSX Firewall
SZ:	Varies per 28 source sites, FEDEX, DHL, etc.. (50-100 KB per stream)
FQ:	Some sources every 15 min, 30 min. or every hour
COMM:	EDI converted as received to Flatfile OLT to GTN



# OV-1 GTN

## Global Transportation Network (RAIL)

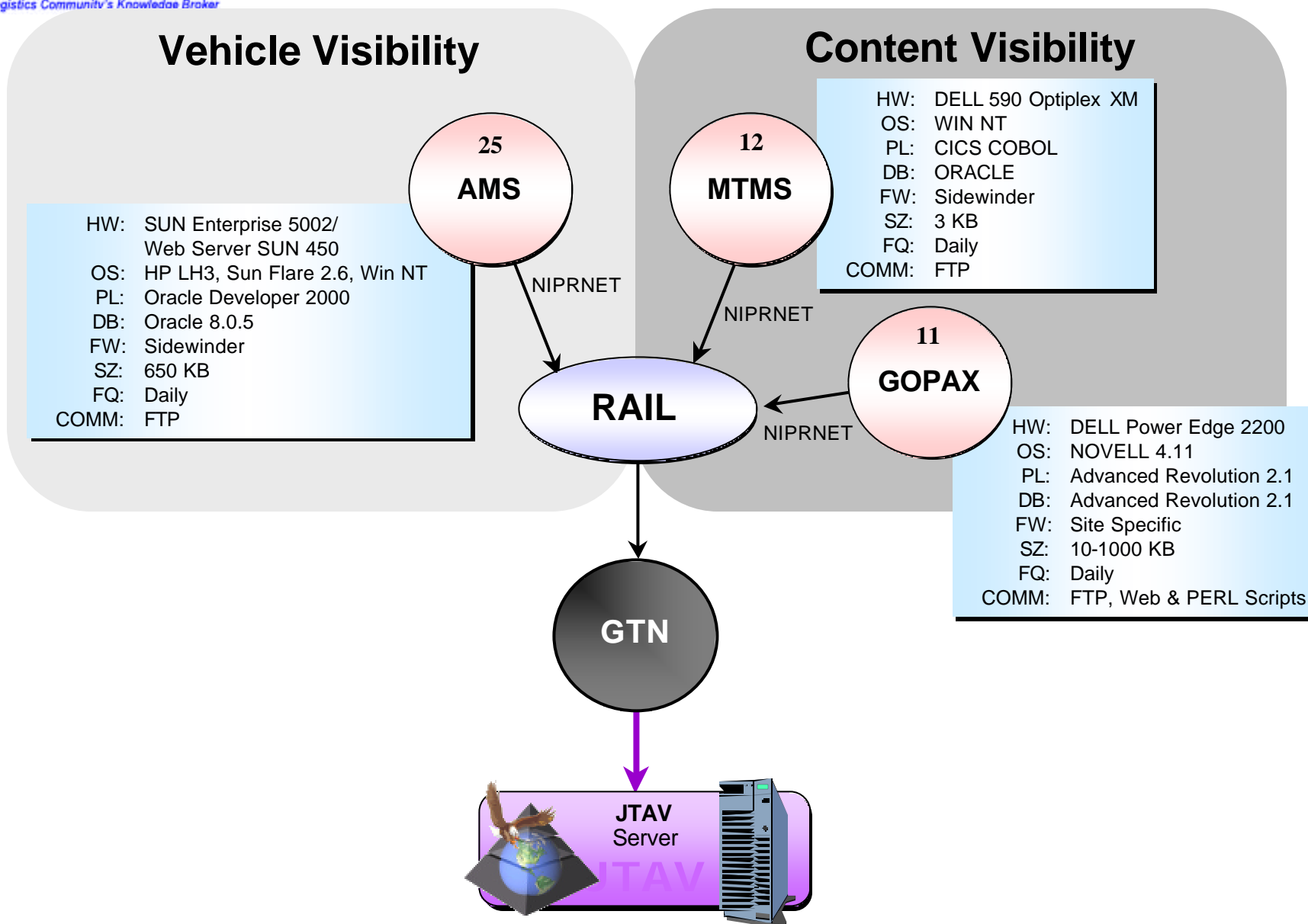




The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# SV-1 GTN

## Global Transportation Network (RAIL)

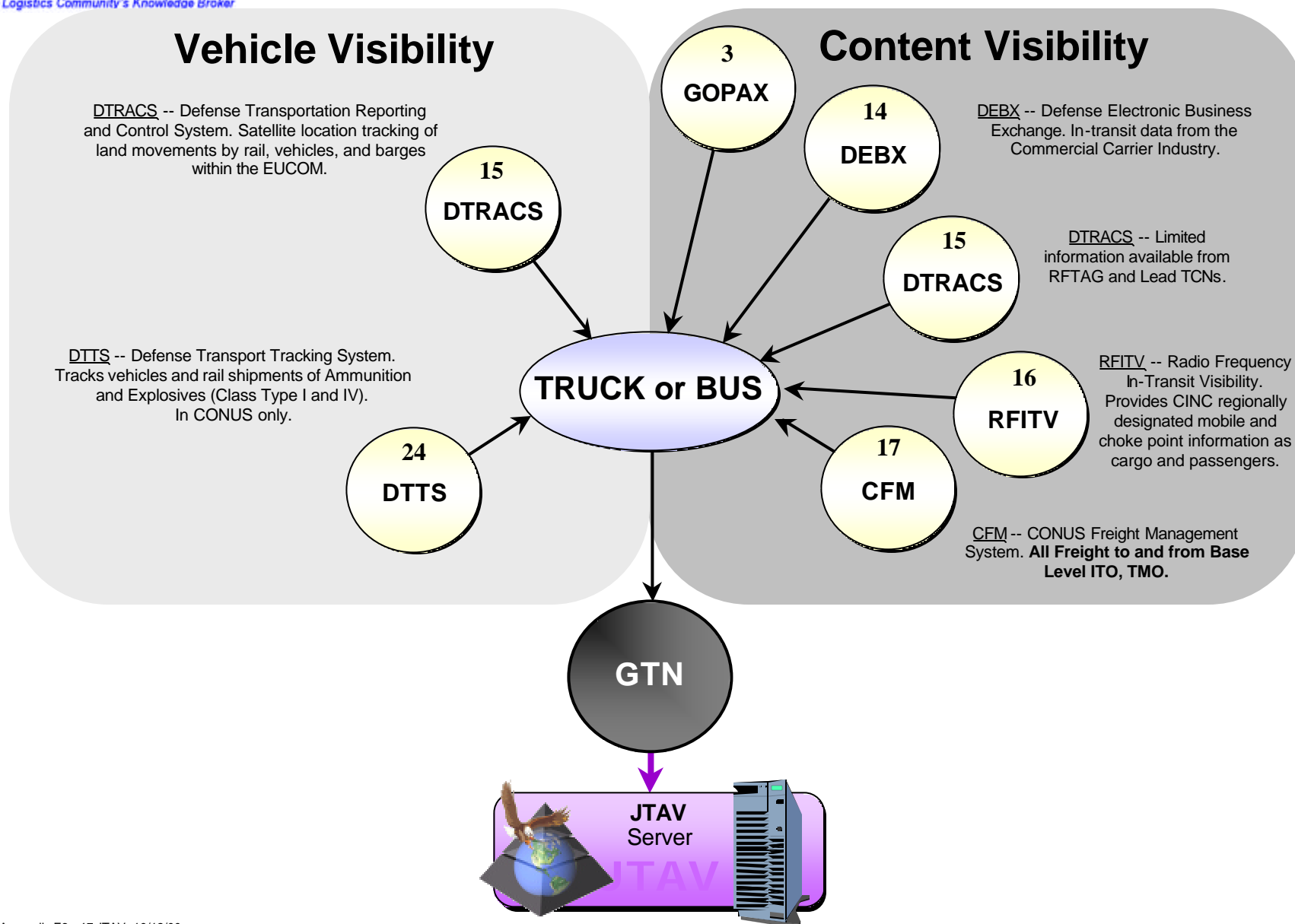




The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# OV-1 GTN

## Global Transportation Network (MOTOR)





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# SV-1 GTN

## Global Transportation Network (MOTOR)



### Vehicle Visibility

#### DTRACS

HW: SUN 1000  
OS: Solaris 2.6  
PL: C++, SQL  
DB: Oracle 7.2.3  
FW: TCP Wrapper  
SZ: 200 KB  
FQ: Hourly  
COMM: FTP

15  
DTRACS

#### DTTS

HW: HP 9000  
OS: HPUX 11  
PL: C, SQL  
DB: INFOMIX 5.0.1  
FW: Sidewinder  
SZ: 130KB  
FQ: Hourly  
COMM: FTP

24  
DTTS

TRUCK or BUS

GTN

JTAV  
Server

### Content Visibility

3  
GOPAX

14  
DEBX

15  
DTRACS

16  
RFITV

17  
CFM

#### DEBX

HW: SUN 6000 Series  
OS: Solaris 2.6  
PL: (COTS) Netscape EC Expert  
DB: N/A  
FW: CSX Firewall  
SZ: Varies per 28 source sites, FEDEX, DHL, etc..  
(50-1000 KB per stream)  
FQ: Some sources every 15 minutes, 30 minutes  
or every hour  
COMM: EDI converted as received to Flatfile OLT to GTN

#### RFITV

HW: SUN 1000  
OS: Solaris 2.6  
PL: C++, SQL  
DB: Oracle 7.2.3  
FW: TCP Wrapper  
SZ: 20 KB  
FQ: Hourly  
COMM: DB Replicator

#### CFM

HW: SUN 6000 / Web Server SUN 4000/SUN 4500  
(Solaris 2.6, JAVA 1.1.3)  
OS: Solaris 2.6  
PL: GENTRAN 5.4  
DB: Oracle 7.1.4  
FW: Sidewinder  
SZ: 200KB  
FQ: Every 30 Minutes  
COMM: FTP





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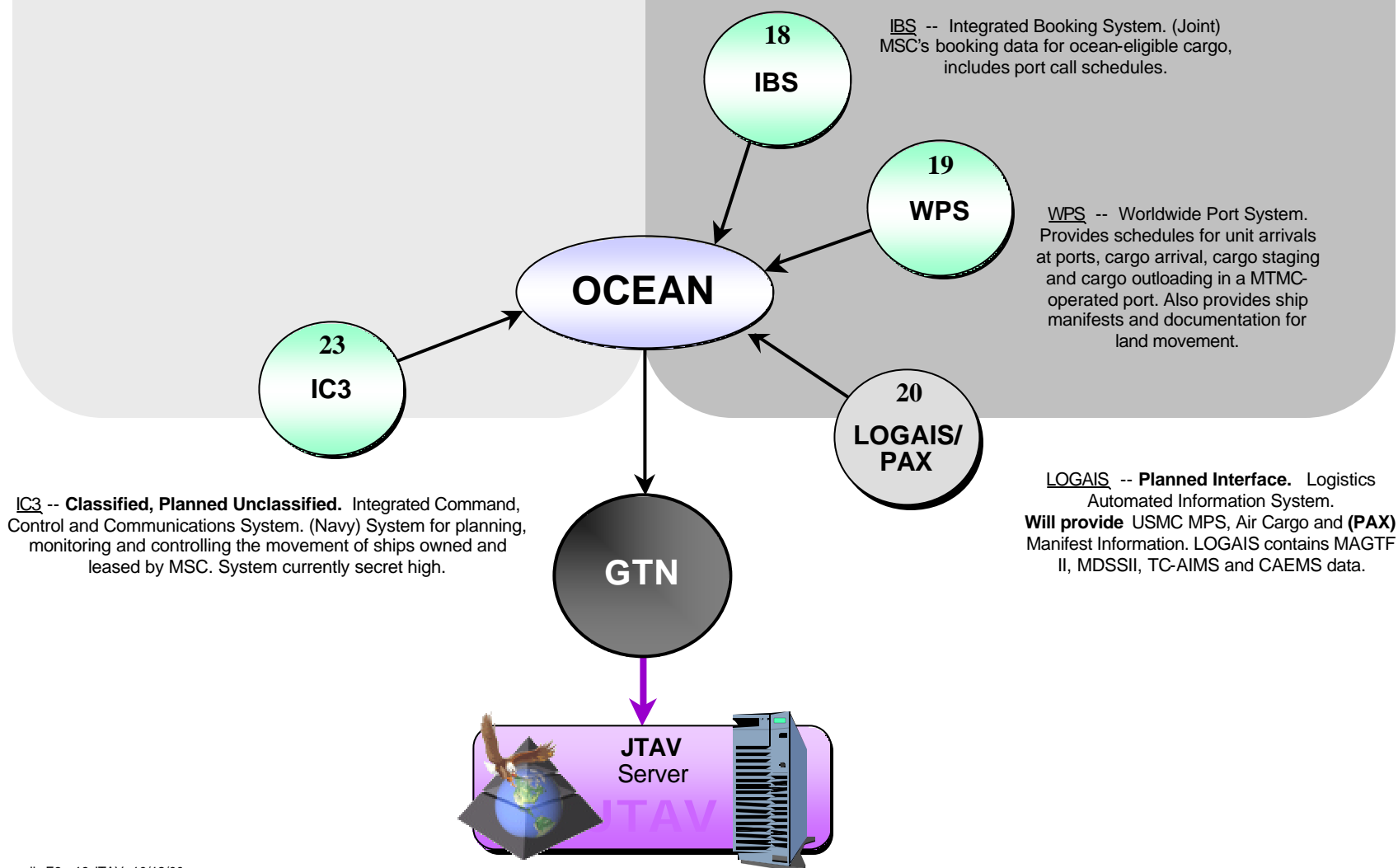
# OV-1 GTN

## Global Transportation Network (OCEAN)



### Vehicle Visibility

### Content Visibility







The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

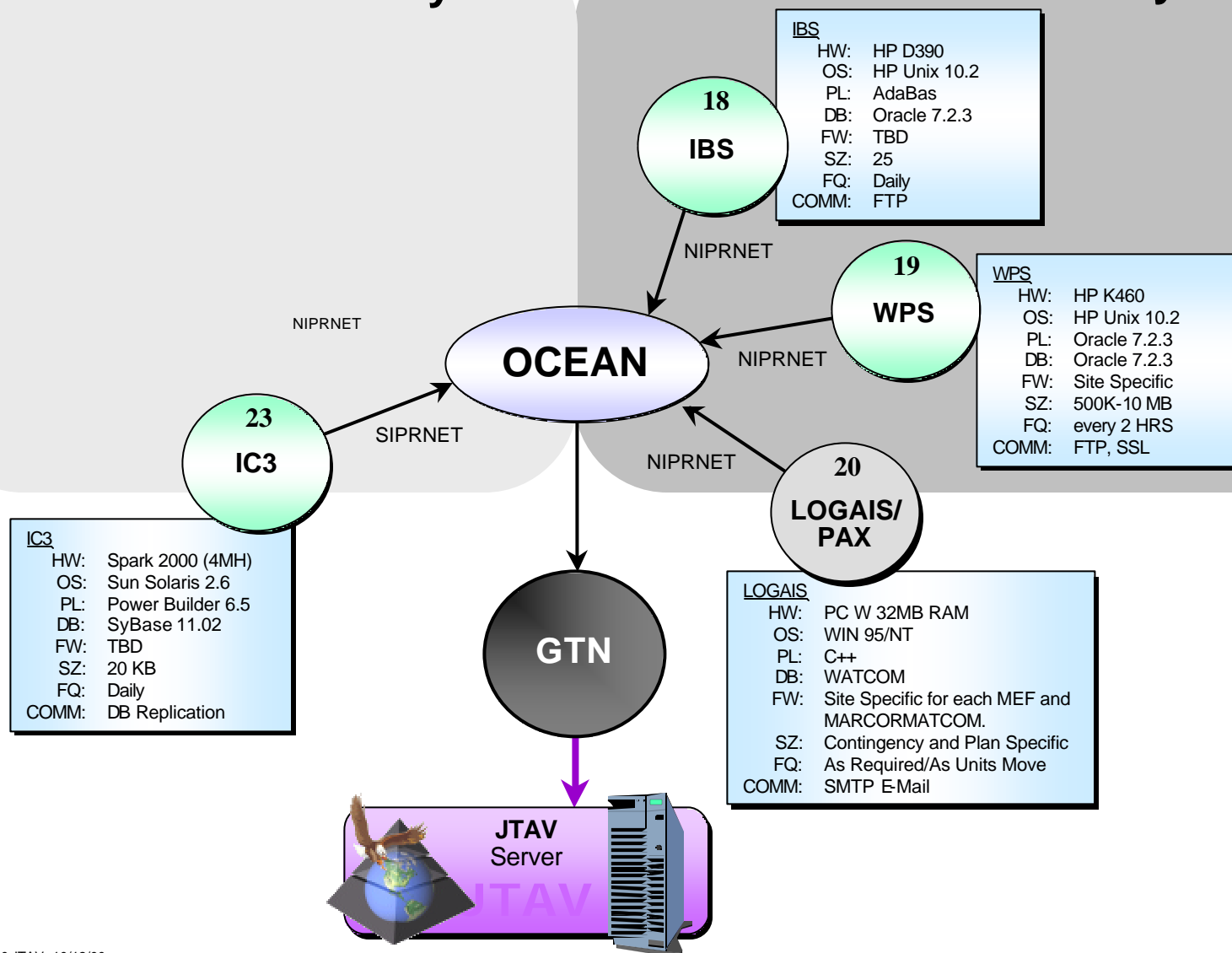
# SV-1 GTN

## Global Transportation Network (OCEAN)



### Vehicle Visibility

### Content Visibility



# OV-1 GTN

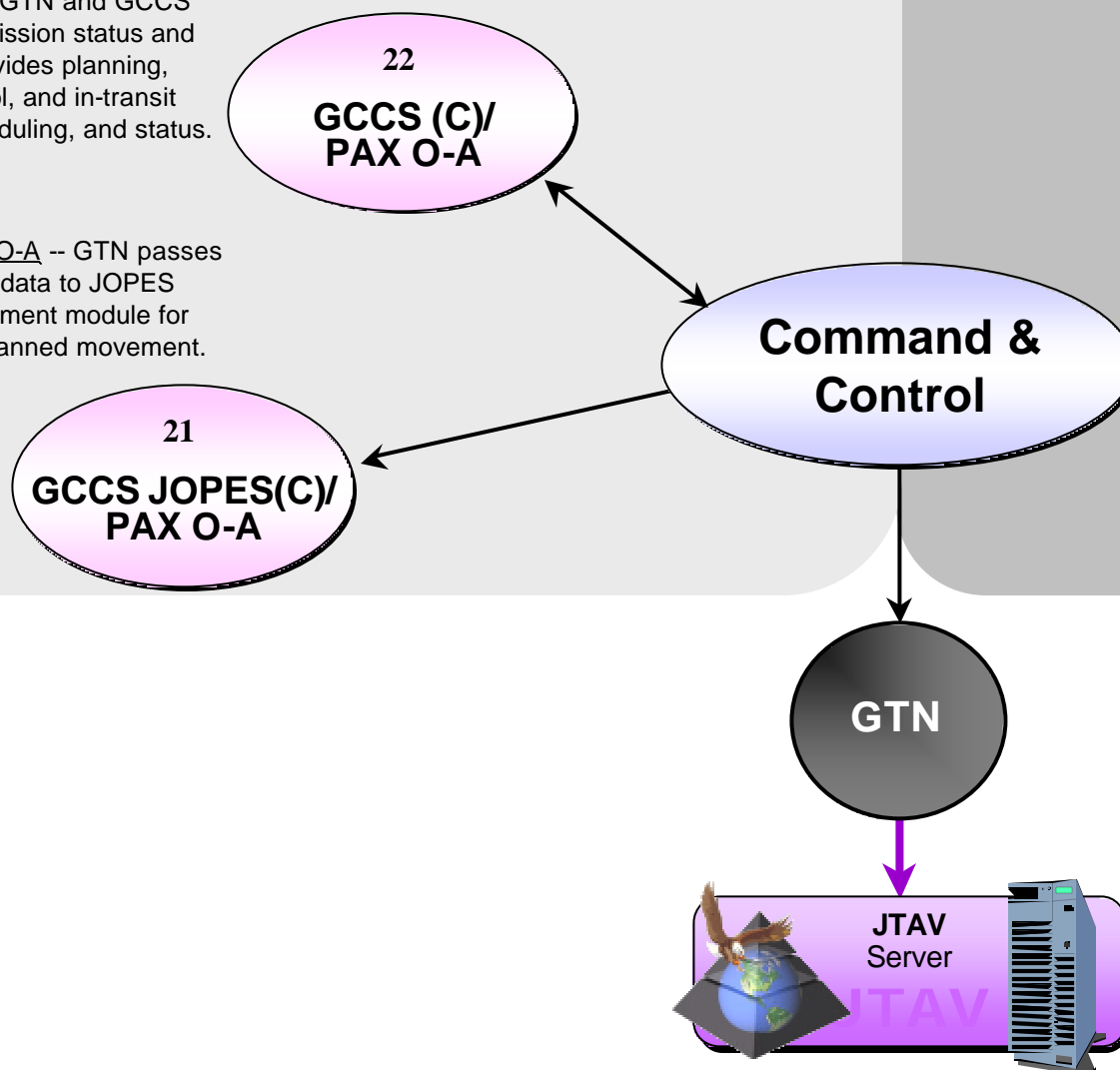
## Global Transportation Network (Command & Control)



### Vehicle Visibility

GCCS(C)/PAX O-A -- GTN and GCCS share information re mission status and execution. GTN provides planning, command and control, and in-transit visibility of aircraft, scheduling, and status.

GCCS JOPES(C)/PAX O-A -- GTN passes actual/execution lift data to JOPES scheduling and movement module for comparison against planned movement.



# SV-1 GTN

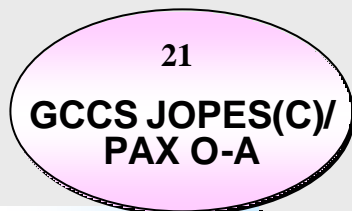
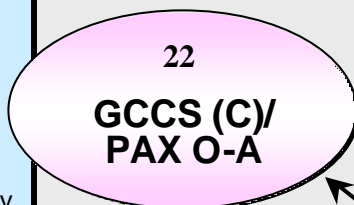
## Global Transportation Network (Command & Control)



### Vehicle Visibility

#### GCCS(C)/PAX O-A

HW: SUN 6000  
OS: ADA  
PL: C, C++  
DB: ORACLE  
FW: Yes  
SZ: Varies w/contingency  
FQ: as required  
COMM: LAN, FTP



#### GCCS JOPES(C)/PAX O-A

HW: SUN SPAR 6000  
OS: SOLARIS  
PL: C, C++, Gain Momentum,  
ORACLE DEV 2000, TLK/TK  
DB: ORACLE 7.3  
FW: Yes  
SZ: Varies  
FQ: as required  
COMM: LAN, FTP, e-mail

SIPRNET

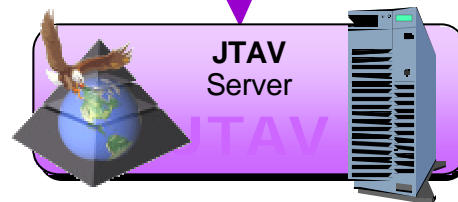
SIPRNET

**Command & Control**

### Content Visibility

**GTN**

**JTAV  
Server**



# IER TRANSCOM

## Global Transportation Network (GTN)



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for in transit logistics data.	Logistics - GTN gathers the family of transportation customers and providers of lift into a single integrated network that provides intransit visibility (ITV) and the command and control (C2) capabilities. GTN integrates deployment-related ADP systems. GTN integrates the current process of satisfying transportation requirements in peace and war using DoD (primarily DTS) and commercial automated transportation systems.	GTN which integrates: ADANS, AMS, CMOS, CAPS II, CFM, DTTS, GATES, GDSS, GOPAX, IBS, JALIS, TC- AIMS II, TCACCIS, WPS, CAMPS, FACTS, IC3, MTMS	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** To determine the arrival date of a specified movement requirement at port of debarkation (POD). This task includes conducting a detailed, integrated air, land, and sea transportation analysis to determine the transportation feasibility of a course of action. It employs common-user lift assets apportioned for planning and supporting command deployment estimates for organic movements. USTRANSCOM evaluates the capability to deploy the force within the transportation priorities established by the supported command. Services and Service components also provide an estimate of the ability of their installations and forces to meet required arrival times at POE and onward movement from POD to destination.

**Description:** GTN collects in-transit data from source systems into an integrated database and provide ITV, C2, and business operations applications and information. GTN provides the ability to track the identity, status, and location of DoD unit and non-unit cargo, passengers, patients, forces, and military and commercial airlift, sealift and surface assets from origin to destination, during peace, contingencies, and war. GTN provides in-transit source data to support JTAV. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in transit information can assist CINC and JTF commanders in monitoring the flow of materiel and personnel flow from procurement sources to their point of intended use. In transit visibility assists in identifying real or potential bottlenecks. This visibility is used in transportation deliberate and crisis planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**



**DBSS - Defense Blood Standard System**

**JMAR - Joint Medical Assets Repository**

**MEDICAL**



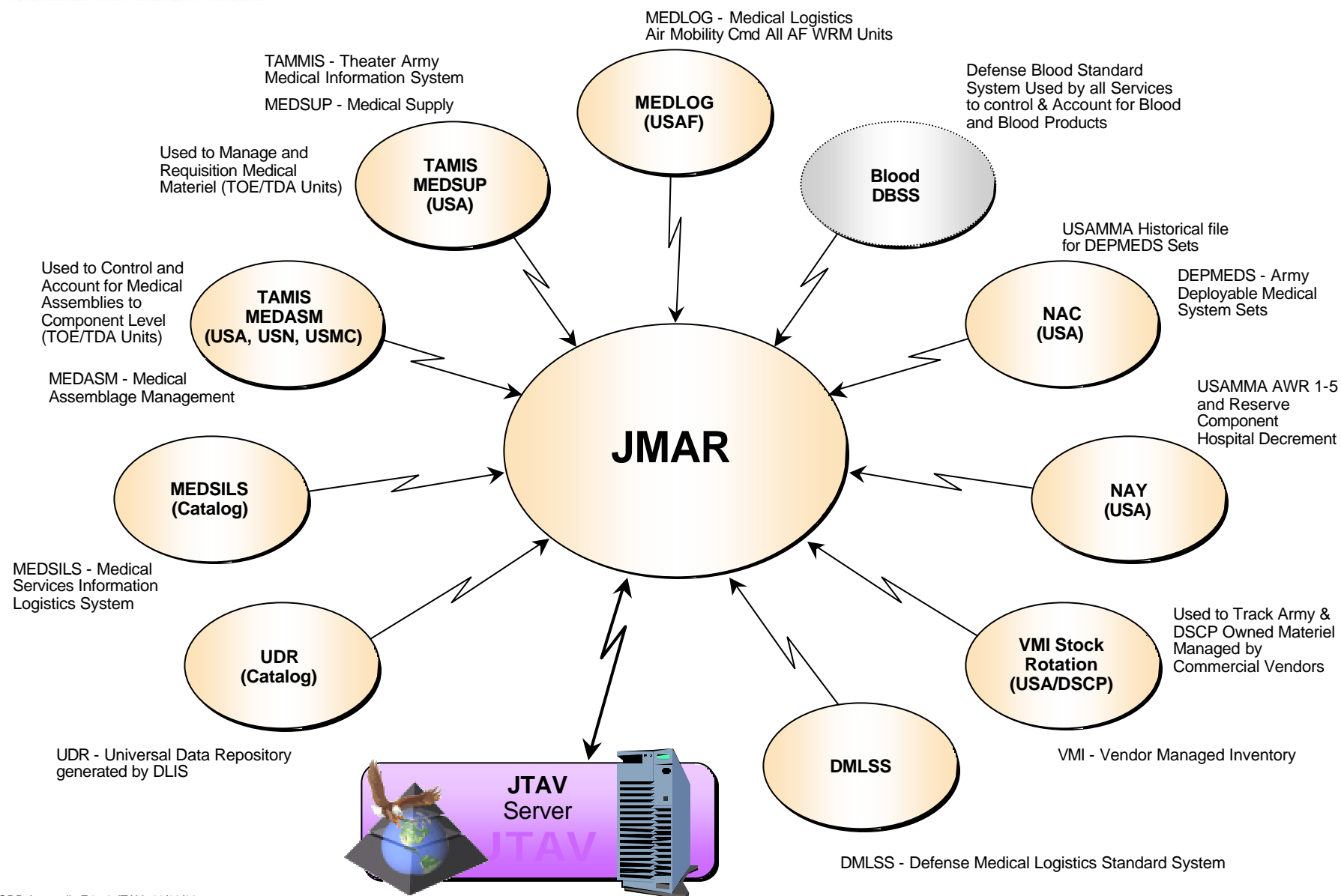
**Data Environment**



The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# OV-1 JMAR

## Joint Medical Assets Repository Reachback - Medical

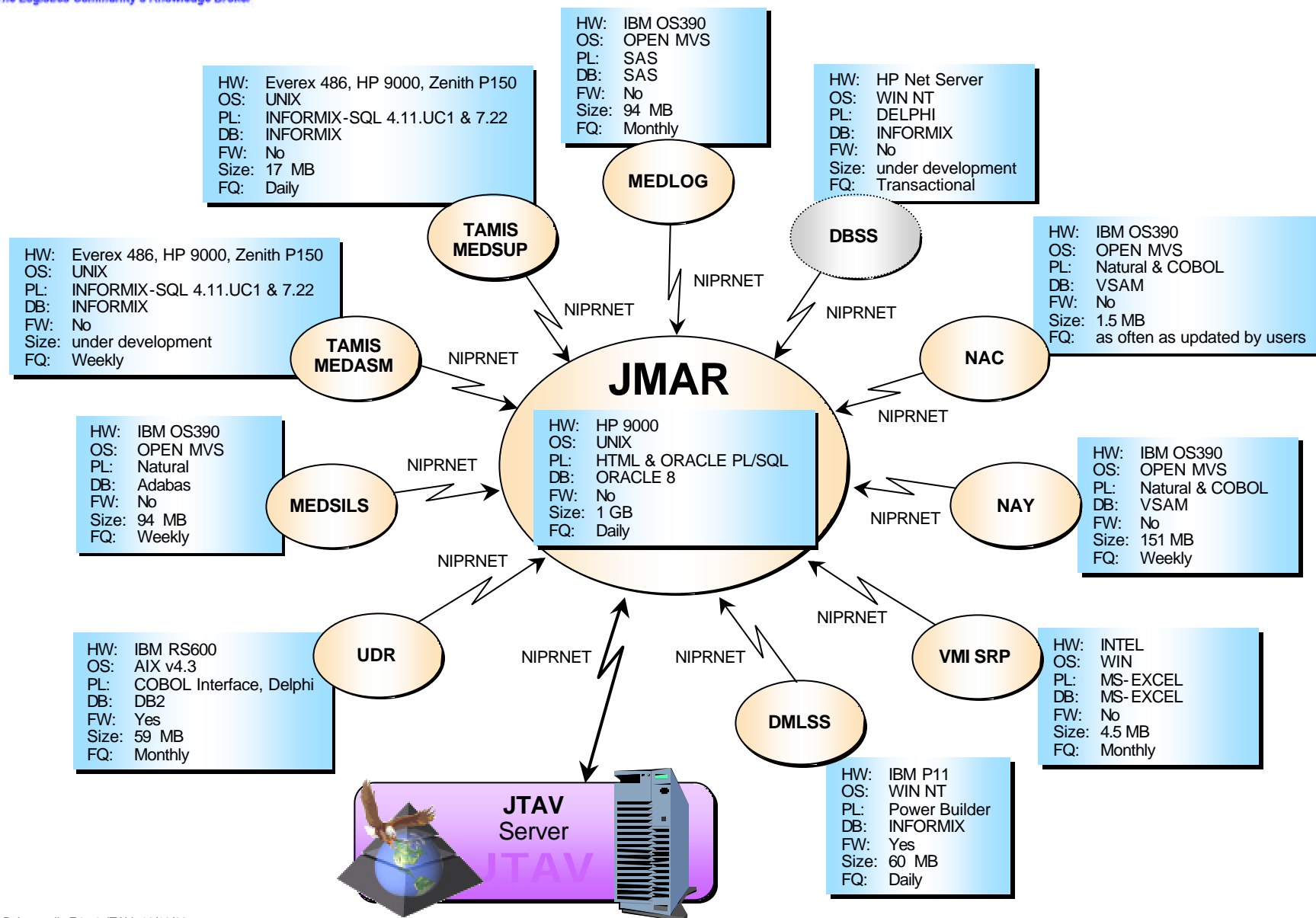




The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# SV-1 JMAR

## Joint Medical Assets Repository Reachback - Medical



# IER JMAR

## Joint Medical Assets Repository Reachback - Medical



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for medical logistics data.	Logistics - The JMAR capability integrates medical information from existing DoD medical logistics data sources. JMAR provides visibility of medical retail stocks aboard Navy ships; visibility of medical materiel, medical assemblages, and medical maintenance for Air Force War Reserve Materiel (WRM); visibility of Army-owned medical assets; visibility of historical original assemblage requirements and fill for DEPMEDS sets; visibility of requisition medical materiel; DSCP Readiness Contract File, visibility of items on contingency contracts, such as Vendor Managed Inventory; and visibility of medical assemblages, to component level.	JMAR which integrates: DBSS, DMLSS AM, FIMARS, MEDLOG, WRM, NAC, NAY, TAMMIS MEDSUP, and TAMMIS MEDASM	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	YES	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Manage Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Services and Laboratories and Supply. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Manage Logistic Support in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** JMAR is the authoritative source of DoD medical logistics data. JMAR consolidates information from several different medical legacy systems. JTAV integrates this data with other Service/Agency data to present the JTAV user with an integrated asset visibility picture. This integrated data can be used by the CINC in the coordination and integrating of HSS within their theater. This data can be used by the JTS to assist in assessing Component command HSS requirements and capabilities, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and provide guidance to enhance the effectiveness of HSS through shared use of assets. The data can also be used by the JFS to assist in prior joint planning for overall hospitalization and evacuation systems. The JFS section can use this data to assist in development of the HSS plan.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**



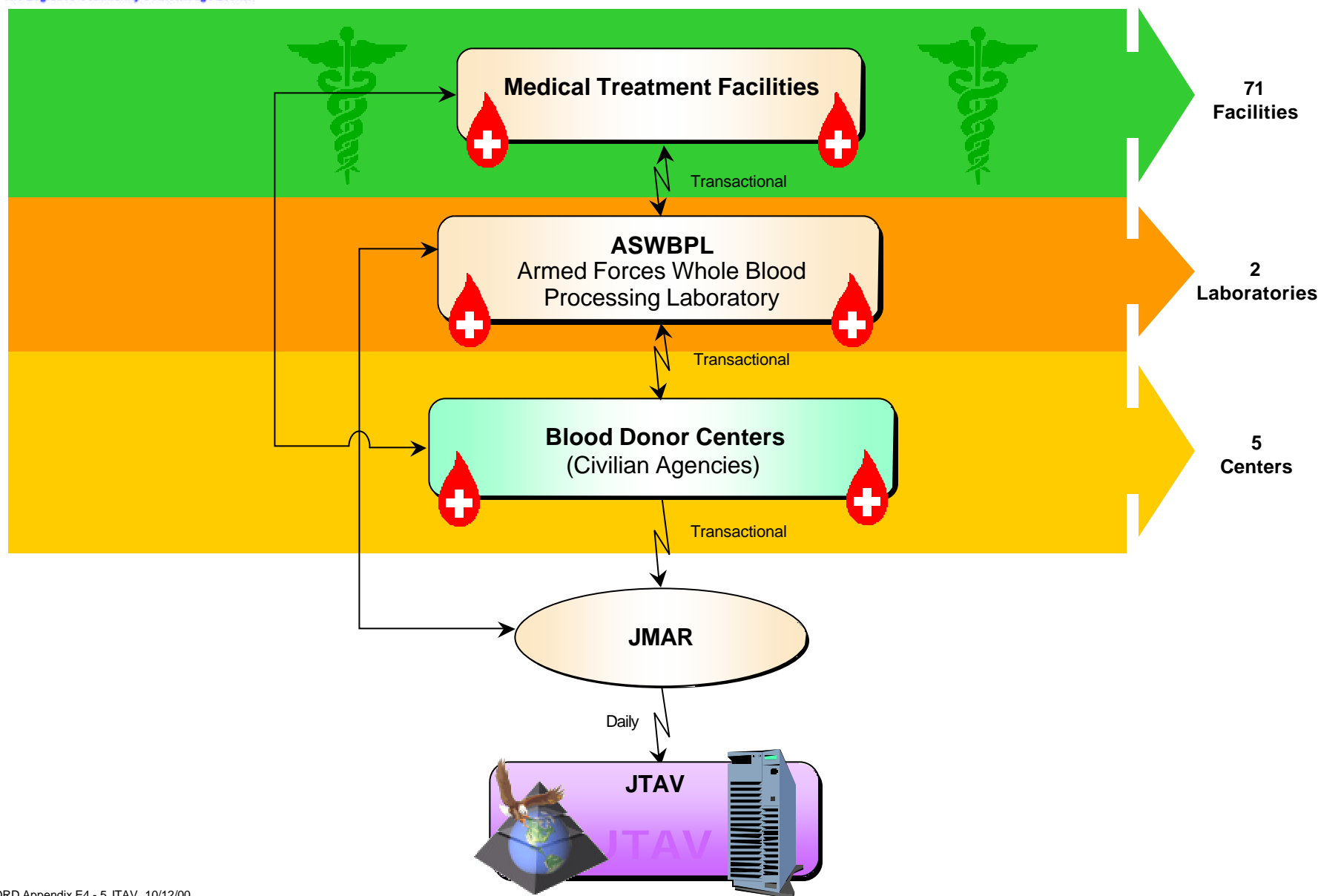


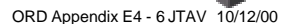


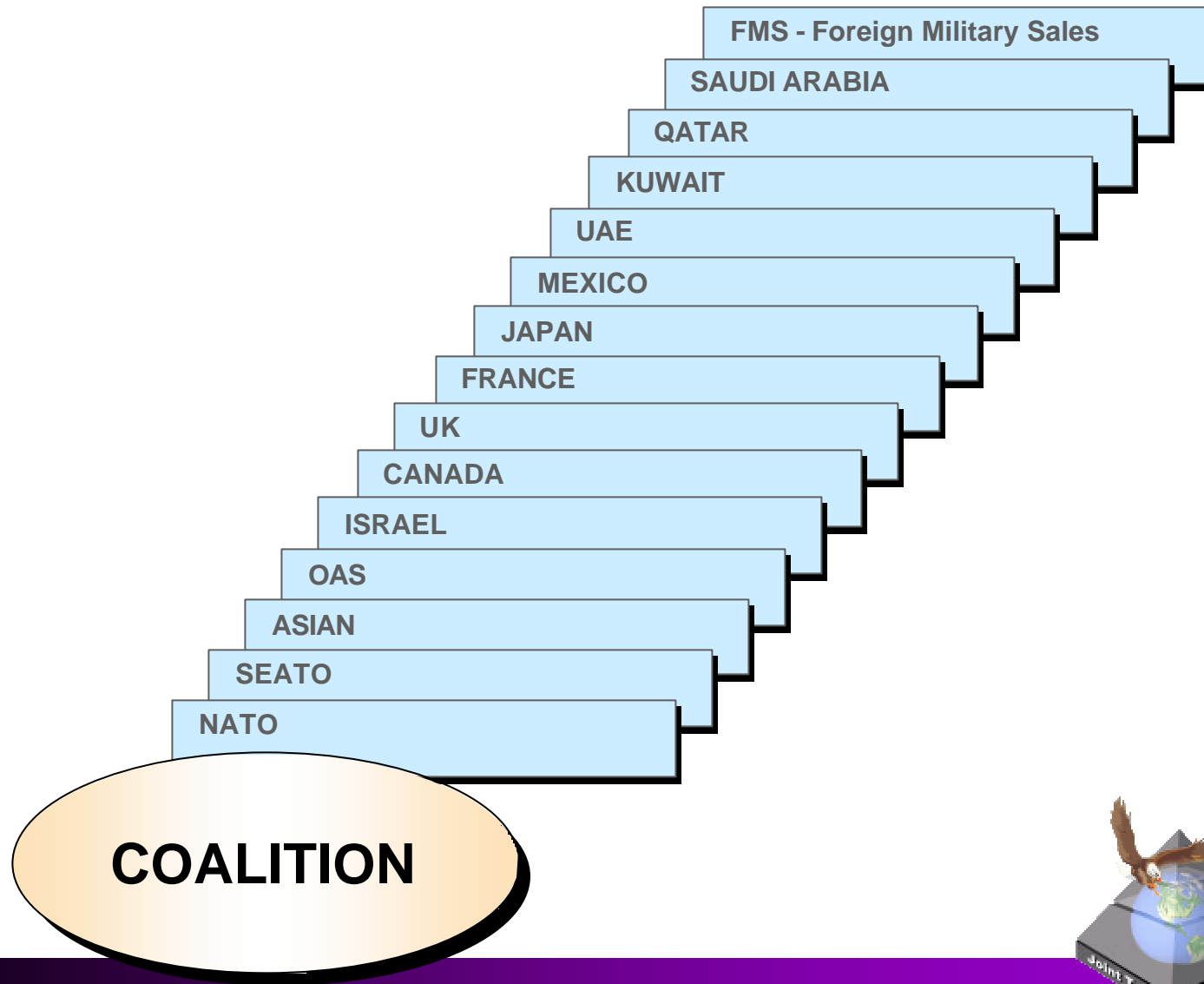
The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# OV-1 DBSS

## Defense Blood Standard System







# Data Environment



# OV-1 Coalition



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# SV-1 Coalition



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished

# IER COALITION AIS



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 1.1.1, SN 1.1.3, SN 4.1, SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.2, ST 4.2.2.3, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.3, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - Visibility of Coalition Forces logistics assets	Coalition Forces - to be determined	JTAV Server Suites at EUCCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Determine Transportation and Support Availability. Determine Possible Closure Times. Procure and Distribute Personnel. Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater. Manage Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Services and Laboratories and Supply. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Establish and Coordinate Movement Services Within Theater. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Synchronize Supply of Fuel in the JOA. Provide for Maintenance of Equipment in the JOA. Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA. Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Provide for Movement Services in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** JTAV will access coalition logistics information to integrate that information with DoD information to track the identity, status, and location of unit and non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants), general supplies, repair parts, units, individuals including medical patients, and personal property from origin to final destination in support of Joint and coalition military operations. JTAV combines this logistics information with Service/Agency and commercial data to present the JTAV user with an integrated logistics asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of all logistics assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of logistics operations can assist the CINC and JTF commander in the coordination between DoD and coalition forces. This visibility can assist in prioritizing mission essential weapon systems that can be readily returned to combat effectiveness.

Threshold:



Objective:



**Freight Links - Hotlinks to Major Freight Service, UPS, FedEx, etc...**

**DOD CAV - DOD Contract Asset Visibility**

**DVD Prime Vendors - Direct Vendor Delivery**

**Commercial**



**Data Environment**



# OV-1 DVD Prime Vendors

## Direct Vendor Delivery



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished





# SV-1 DVD Prime Vendors

## Direct Vendor Delivery



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished

# IER DVD Prime Vendors

## Direct Vendor Delivery



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.2	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - Visibility of DoD procured assets directly from the vendor	Direct Vendor Delivery (DVD) Prime Vendors	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	Yes	Data	< 180 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of

Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** DVD provides visibility of DoD assets that are directly delivered from a designated vendor to the DoD customer. JTAV combines commercial data with other Service/Agency data to present the JTAV user with an integrated asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing some of their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# OV-1 DOD CAV

## DOD Contract Asset Visibility



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# SV-1 DOD CAV

## DOD Contract Asset Visibility



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# IER DOD CAV

## DOD Contract Asset Visibility



### Information Exchange Requirements

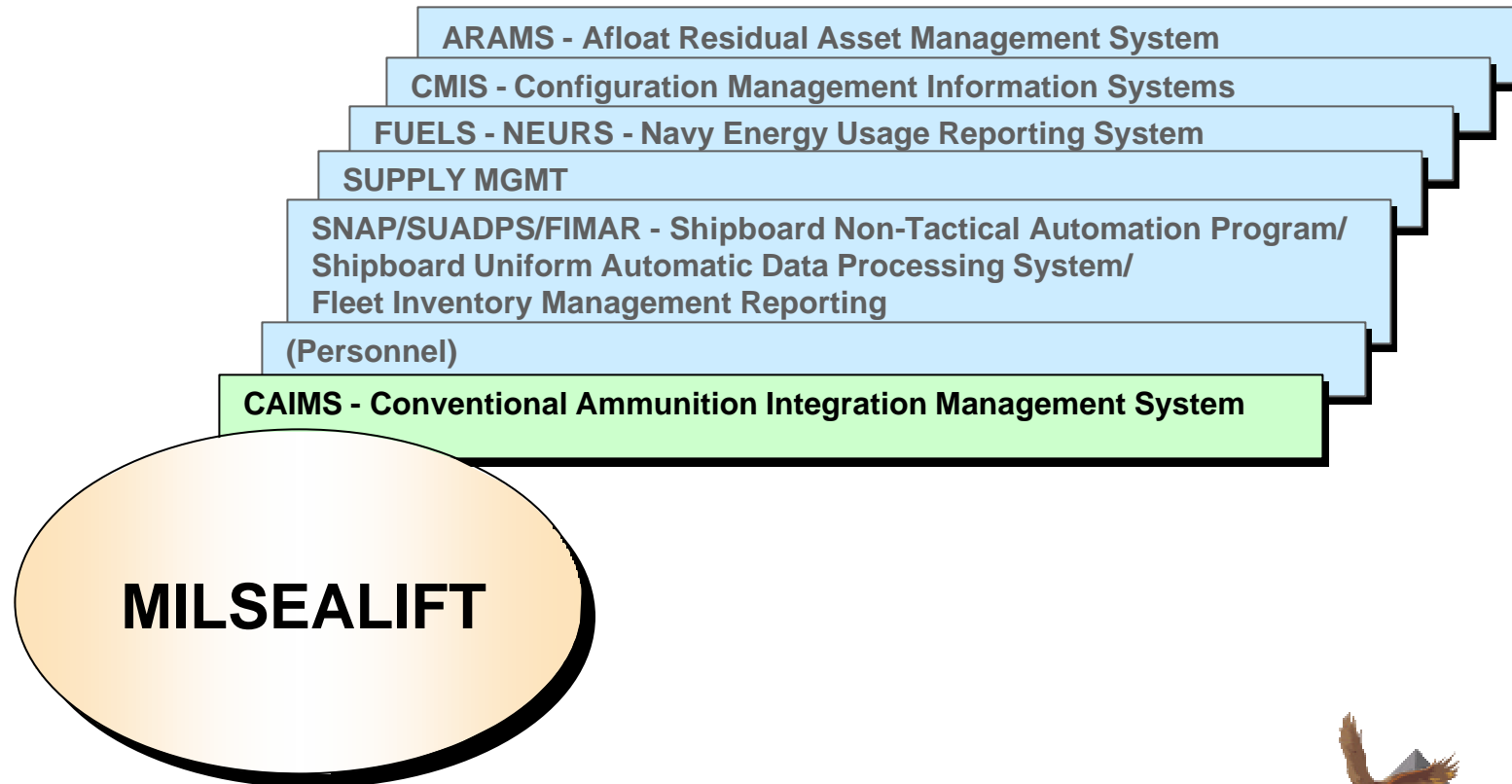
Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - Visibility of DoD assets being stored or repaired at commercial facilities	Department of Defense Commercial Asset Visibility (DOD CAV)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** CAV provides visibility of assets that are being stored at retail and wholesale commercial sites, assets on order from DoD vendors, but not yet shipped, and assets that are being shipped from commercial origin. JTAV combines commercial data with other Service/Agency data to present the JTAV user with an integrated asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing some of their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

<b>Threshold:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Objective:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



# Data Environment



# OV-1 CAIMS

## Conventional Ammunition Integration Management System



# WORKING



# SV-1 CAIMS

## Conventional Ammunition Integration Management System



WORKING





# IER CAIMS

## Conventional Ammunition Integration Management System



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a logistics query for ammunition data.	Logistics - CAIMS provides JTAV with visibility of Military Sea Lift Ammunition Assets	CAIMS	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** CAIMS provides ammunition asset visibility for Military Sea Lift ammunition. JTAV combines Military Sea Lift ammunition data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

<b>Threshold:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Objective:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



# OV-1 Personnel



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# SV-1 Personnel



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# IER Personnel



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data.	Personnel - The Military Sea Lift Command personnel system provides JTAV with visibility of Military Sea Lift Command Personnel. Demographics information to identify person, grade, skill, geo location, unit (home deployed, TDY, TAD) and duty status.	Coast Guard Human Resources Management System (CGHRMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Description:** Military Sea Lift Personnel information will provide the location, duty status organizational assignments, and individual characteristics (i.e. blood type, professional skills, education, etc.) of Military Sea Lift Personnel. JTAV combines Military Sea Lift personnel data with other Service/Agency personnel data to present the JTAV user with an integrated personnel visibility picture. This picture fills a void of joint theater personnel integration. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD personnel on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of personnel information assists the CINC and JTF staffs to determine manpower requirements and potential sourcing personnel. This visibility assists in summation of separate Service personnel status reports, including authorized, assigned and deployed strengths; critical personnel shortages, casualty accounting and personnel requisitions.

**Satisfies UJTL:** Procure and Distribute Personnel. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA. Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# **OV-1 SNAP/SUADPS/FIMAR**

**Shipboard Non-Tactical Automation Program/  
Shipboard Uniform Automatic Data Processing System/  
Fleet Inventory Management Reporting**



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# **SV-1 SNAP/SUADPS/FIMAR**

**Shipboard Non-Tactical Automation Program/  
Shipboard Uniform Automatic Data Processing System/  
Fleet Inventory Management Reporting**



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# IER SNAP/SUADPS/FIMAR

## Shipboard Non-Tactical Automation Program/ Shipboard Uniform Automatic Data Processing System/ Fleet Inventory Management Reporting



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - visibility of military sea lift shipboard supply assets and stocks available at Naval depots.	Shipboard Non-Tactical Automation Program/Shipboard Uniform Automatic Data Processing System/Fleet Inventory Management Reporting (SNAP/SUADPS/FIMAR)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	TBD (Future System)	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Description:** SNAP/SUADPS/FIMARS provides visibility of shipboard supply assets and stocks available at Naval depots. JTAV combines Military Sea Lift in-storage asset data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

Threshold:



Objective:





# OV-1 SUPPLY MGMT



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished





# SV-1 SUPPLY MGMT



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



The Logistics Community's Knowledge Broker

# IER SUPPLY MGMT



## Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - Visibility of Military Sea Lift Assets in storage	Supply Management	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

## Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** The Military Sea Lift supply management system provides visibility of in-storage assets. JTAV combines Military Sea Lift data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Description:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# OV-1 FUELS - NEURS

## Navy Energy Usage Reporting System



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# SV-1 FUELS - NEURS

## Navy Energy Usage Reporting System



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished

**ATEMS - Aviation Technical & Engineering Management System**

**ALMIS - Aviation Logistics Management Information System**

**CM Plus - Configuration Management Plan**

**CGHRMS - Human Relations Management System**

**SCCR - Supply Center Computer Replacement**

**CAIMS - Conventional Ammunition Inventory Management System**

**U.S.  
Coast Guard**



**Data Environment**



# OV-1 CAIMS

## Conventional Ammunition Inventory Management System



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# SV-1 CAIMS

## Conventional Ammunition Inventory Management System



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished

# IER CAIMS

## Conventional Ammunition Inventory Management System



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2.2, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.3, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a logistics query for ammunition data.	Logistics - CAIMS provides JTAV with visibility of Coast Guard Ammunition Assets	CAIMS	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** CAIMS provides ammunition asset visibility for Coast Guard ammunition. JTAV combines Coast Guard ammunition data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:** ☐

**Objective:** ☒





# OV-1 SCCR

## Supply Center Computer Replacement



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# SV-1 SCCR

## Supply Center Computer Replacement



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished

# IER SCCR

## Supply Center Computer Replacement



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.3	OSA - A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data. SCCR is batch process.	Logistics - SCCR is responsible for replacing the outdated systems at the Engineering Logistics Center. SCCR is also a vital link in the Fleet Logistics System (FLS) project. FLS will provide an information system that integrates the processes and data associated with configuration management, maintenance management, supply management, procurement management, and financial management.	Supply Center Computer Replacement (SCCR)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED
	JTAV system initiates data push daily.							

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** SCCR is responsible for replacing the outdated systems at the Engineering Logistics Center. SCCR is also a vital link in the Fleet Logistics System (FLS) project. FLS will provide an information system that integrates the processes and data associated with configuration management, maintenance management, supply management, procurement management, and financial management. JTAV combines Coast Guard logistics data with other Service/Agency logistics data to present the JTAV user with an integrated visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# OV-1 CGHRMS

## Human Relations Management System



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished



# SV-1 CGHRMS

## Human Relations Management System

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To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished

# IER CGHRMS

## Human Relations Management System



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.1, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.2, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.4, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for personnel data.	Personnel - CGHRMS provides JTAV with visibility of Coast Guard Personnel. Demographics information to identify person, grade, skill, geo location, unit (home deployed, TDY, TAD) and duty status.	Coast Guard Human Resources Management System (CGHRMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** Procure and Distribute Personnel. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Coordinate Support for Forces in the JOA. Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Description:** CGHRMS provides coast guard personnel information. JTAV combines coast guard personnel data with other Service/Agency personnel data to present the JTAV user with an integrated personnel visibility picture. This picture fills a void of joint theater personnel integration. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD personnel on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of personnel information assists the CINC and JTF staffs to determine manpower requirements and potential sourcing personnel. This visibility assists in summation of separate Service personnel status reports, including authorized, assigned and deployed strengths; critical personnel shortages, casualty accounting and personnel requisitions.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**



# IER FUELS - NEURS

## Navy Energy Usage Reporting System



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - NEURS provides JTAV with visibility of Military Sea Lift Fuel assets	FUELS Navy Energy Usage Reporting System (NEURS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Description:** NEURS provides Military Sea Lift fuel information which includes fuel consumption rates, fuel usage, total fuel costs, etc. The information from NEURS can be made specific to a PM and a month, and is broken down by class and ship. JTAV combines Military Sea Lift data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated in storage asset visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

Threshold:



Objective:





# OV-1 CMIS

## Configuration Management Information Systems



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished





# SV-1 CMIS

## Configuration Management Information Systems



To be developed after connectivity to  
all threshold source data systems is  
accomplished

# IER CMIS

## Configuration Management Information Systems



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - visibility of Military Sea Lift Configuration Management information	Configuration Management Information Systems (CMIS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Description:** CMIS is a DoD standard migration system that supports product life cycle configuration management for a wide-spread logistics user community. CMIS combines the cross-functional activities of materiel management and systems acquisition management. CMIS is an automated Configuration Management tool, designed for the Military Sealift Command to manage the logistics support and configuration of their fleet. JTAV combines Coast Guard data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated logistics picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing some of their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Satisfies UJTL:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and

Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

**Threshold:**



**Objective:**





# OV-1 ARAMS

## Afloat Residual Asset Management System

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# SV-1 ARAMS

## Afloat Residual Asset Management System

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# IER ARAMS

## Afloat Residual Asset Management System



### Information Exchange Requirements

Rationale/UJTL Number	Event	Information Characterization	Sending Node	Receiving Node	Critical	Format	Timeliness	Classification
SN 4.2, SN 4.2.2, SN 4.2.3, SN 6.1, SN 6.1.3, ST 4.1, ST 4.3, ST 4.3.2, ST 4.4.1, OP 4.1, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6.1	A JTAV user initiates a query for logistics data.	Logistics - visibility of military sea lift shipboard supply assets afloat	Afloat Residual Asset Management System (ARAMS)	JTAV Server Suites at EUCOM, JFCOM, CENTCOM, PACOM, and USFK	No	Data	< 30 seconds	UNCLASSIFIED

### Key Performance Parameter

**Satisfies UJTL:** ARAMS provides visibility of shipboard supply assets afloat. JTAV combines Military Sea Lift data with other Service/Agency in-storage data to present the JTAV user with an integrated visibility picture. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, joint task forces and other joint organizations can use JTAV to assist them in accomplishing their tasks identified in CJCSM 3500.04B, Uniform Joint Task List. CINC and JTF operational planning staffs need visibility of DoD assets on a worldwide basis. Joint visibility of in storage assets can be used to assist the CINCs and JTF commanders in coordinating supply support, establishing supply buildup rates, stating theater stockage levels, allocating critical logistics resources and recommending the priority of phase buildup and cutback. This joint visibility can assist in preparing joint logistics and mobility plans to support strategic planning.

**Description:** Provide for Base Support and Services. Provide Wholesale Supply and Maintenance. Control National Inventories and Movements. Prepare for Mobilization. Participate in Joint Operation Planning to Support Mobilization. Coordinate the Fixing and Maintaining of Equipment. Establish and Coordinate Distribution of Supplies/Services for Theater Campaign and COMMZ. Provide Supplies and Services for Theater Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases. Coordinate Supply of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment in the Joint Operations Area (JOA). Manage Logistic Support in the JOA. Supply Operational Forces. Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases in the JOA.

Threshold:



Objective:

